INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 177--- BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 27 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

GANDHI NOT EAGER FOR BAN ON COUNCIL WORK

Lloyd's Attempts To Ride Roughshod Over Baldwin Cabinet Decisions

Series of Crises Invited by High Commissioner's Dictatorial Policy

—:o:—

LLOYD-CHAMBERLAIN WRANGLES

Mr. Henderson Makes Startling Revelations in Commons

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons on the motion for adjournment for summer recess Mr. Baldwin drew the attention to "matters of gravity" arising out of Lord Lloyd's "resignation or dismissal".

He said Lord Lloyd had played a part in attempting under the direction of the late Government to secure liberal settlement of the difficulties in Egypt.

BALDWIN'S "PLAIN QUESTIONS."

Baldwin demanded plain and simple answer to plain and simple questions namely: Are Government contemplating a new treaty? Are they consulting the Dominions? Do they contemplate going behind the concessions in treaty which has failed to materialise regarding the position of soldiers in Egypt? Have they consulted the military and naval advisers? Are negotiations carried on without the knowledge of the High Commissioner and have they been concluded?

Mr. Baldwin added that Parliament should be consulted regarding any projected treaty involving changes and concessions beyond those contained in the draft treaty of 1927.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

Mr. Henderson emphasised that there was no change of policy. He said the despatch of May 28 once again stated the principles of Government's policy following a number of differences in the policy between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Lloyd from summer of 1926.

Mr. Henderson declared that the whole trend of Sir A. Chamberlain's policy had been for minimum of interference in internal affairs of Egypt and liberal interpretation of the Declaration of 1922.

The Labour Government which found it submit its policy to Parliament had come to conclusion that it could not pursue that policy with any degree of confidence if Lord Lloyd's marked determination to misinterpret or unscrupulously apply that policy was to continue.

Mr. Henderson undertook not to enforce the policy until had been submitted for ratification by Egyptian people and British Parliament. He said Government were taking no step involving a Treaty without consultation with Dominions.

NOTHING BEHIND LLOYD'S BACK.

Mr. Henderson regretted that Sir A. Chamberlain was unavoidably absent. He thought that Mr. Baldwin was wise in not pressing for papers as all papers would be connected with Mr. Baldwin's Government. Mr. Henderson emphatically denied that there had been negotiations behind Lord Lloyd's back and asked whether a policy was to be placed in possession of an official before the Cabinet had decided it.

RIDING ROUGH-SHOD.

Mr. Henderson proceeded to quote from papers showing the divergence of views between Lord Lloyd and Sir A. Chamberlain in the course of years. The most marked example was in 1926 when Sir A. Chamberlain was opposed to Lord Lloyd's wish to prevent Zaghlul becoming Premier and the Cabinet finally capitulated to Lord Lloyd. (Opposition Cheers).

The Government in winter of 1926|27 overruled Lord Lloyd's desire to reverse policy regarding proportion of British officials in the Egyptian railway and other Services. Then cam Army crisis of 1927. Sir A. Chamberlain was not convinced by Lord Lloyd's view that the Egyptian army was a grave menace to our position in Egypt but after protracted exchange of telegrams, the Cabinet mainly decided in favour of Lord Lloyd and despatched warships without conclusive solution.

There was a crisis in the spring of 1925 when Lord Lloyd sought the withdrawal of the Assemblies Bill or in the alternative the dismissal of Nahas Pasha Government and the dissolution of the Parliament. Sir A. Chamberlain informed Lord Lloyd that the Government did not desire to tear up the Egyptian Constitution. (Ministerial Cheers) and the Government secured its object. Lord Lloyd still wished pursue the extreme measure but was overruled.

DON'T WANT CROWN SERVANTS TO BE PUPPETS.

Mr. Churchill said that the papers which Mr. Henderson had read produced wrong impression. They merely revealed healthy discussion between Lord Lloyd and Sir A. Chamberlain both of whom were ultimately united on every grave executive question. Representatives of the Crown should have the fullest freedom of fearless expression of views. They did not want puppets trained to sing popular tune and they ought to know that the decisions of the Executive Government were loyally carried out. Certainly the late Government had not the slightest complaint with regard to Lord Lloyd's loyalty and fidelity.

PREMIER'S APPEAL.

Premier MacDonald declared that he would follow exactly the same methods employed during the negotiations with Sarwat Pasha. They would do what the interests of Britain and Egypt required. He said the question of military occupation of Cairo was under consideration of three Service departments. All similarly difficult matters were being treated in the same careful and cautious way and only when best possible proposal had been devised would the Government commit itself to vital and lasting instrument. The Premier appealed to the House to do nothing further to damage Egypt.

The debate terminated.—Reuter.

LLOYD'S SUCCESSOR

—:o:—

LONDON, July 26.

Reuter learns that while the Government has not yet decided with regard to Lord Lloyd's successor in Egypt, the name of Sir Percy Loraine, Minister at Athens, is mentioned in this connection.—Reuter.

READING CERTIFICATE TO LLOYD

LONDON, July 25.

Lord Reading in the House of Lords, said that he could speak with close acquaintance of the services of Lord Lloyd rendered as Governor of Bombay, and knew the difficulties Lord Lloyd had to meet. He declared that there could not have been a more public-spirited Governor than Lord Lloyd in Bombay or one who had to encounter greater difficulties and discharge them with greater satisfaction to the Government of India and Gov-

(Continued on page 9.)

MEERUT CASE ADJOURNED TO AUG 1

—:o:—

Defence Counsel's Grievances

MEERUT, July 26.

Jagadish Shankar, Police Inspector, Jhansi, was the first witness examined to-day in the resumed hearing the Meerut Conspiracy Case. Witness said he arrested the accused L. R. Kadam in Jhansi from whose house he recovered some books, "A Message to Labourers" "Modern India", and the presidential address of Mr. Jhabwala at the Peasants' and Workers' Conference, Jhansi. Dr. Dube corroborated the search.

At the onstet, Mr. Jhabwala mentioned he had moved the appeal in the Sessions Judge's Court yesterday, the hearing of which had been adjourned.

Munshi Abdulhamid, Sub-Inspector of Police, Allahabad, stated that he searched the room of accused P. C. Joshi and arrested him. Fifty-three exhibits were filed by the prosecution as having been seized from Joshi's possession including "Indian Problems and their Solution" by M. N. Roy.

The Court rose for lunch.

DEFENCE COUNSEL GRIEVANCE.

A heated discussion centered round the petition moved by the Defence Counsel, Mr. K. C. Chakravartti when the Court reassembled after lunch.

Mr. Chakravarti's petition was to remind the Court that the prosecution had not supplied the defence with the information whether any witnesses had been examined during the investigations and it prayed that a presumption might be made by the Court against the prosecution that the prosecution did not like to divulge that fact as it would be unfavourable to them.

Mr. J. P. Mitter, Junior Counsel submitted that this question of defence did not arise at the present stage. Messrs. Chagla, Sinha and Chakravarti insisted that the defence had a right to get that information.

Mr. R. S. Horton, complainant in the case informed the court that to his information no search witnesses had been examined during investigations.

Mr. Rameshchandra Gupta, Police Sub-Inspector, deposed that he had searched the offices of the Bengal Jute Workers Association at Hazinagar.

Mr. Sarat Ghose, Police Inspector, Barrackpore stated that he had searched the Titaghur Office of this Association.

Muzaffar Ahmed, (accused) who is undefended, is to be absent from the court till Thursday next for his medical examination. Therefore the hearing of the case is adjourned till Thursday, August 1.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

—:o:—

NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN JULY 29

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons replying to a question, Mr. Dalton announced that Mr. Henderson had invited M. Dovgalevsky to London and that it was proposed to open negotiations on July 29.—Reuter.

RACE FOR NAVAL SUPREMACY TO END

—:o:—

LONDON, July 26.

Washington.—Mr. Stimson defining the principle of naval parity agreed to by General Dawes and Mr. MacDonald said it meant absolute equality of fighting strength between English and American Fleets applying to all categories of ships.—Reuter.

NO MOREA PRISONER IN VATICAN

—:o:—

Pope Ends Age Long Tradition

GIVES BENEDICTION TO MULTITUDES IN ST. PETER'S SQUARE

LONDON, July 26.

Vatican City.—Acclaimed by hundreds of thousands of people the Pope, in the evening, issued from the Vatican into St. Peter's Square, thus ending the tradition that the Pontiffs must remain prisoners in their Palaces which has lasted since 1870, carried on a platform on the shoulders of 12 crimson-clad attendants and surrounded by his gorgeous court.

The Pope made a circuit of the square, then descended in front of St. Peter's where an altar had been erected and gave the kneeling multitudes Apostolic Benediction.—Reuter.

WHOLESALE ROUND-UP OF COMMUNISTS

—:o:—

LONDON, July 26.

Batavia.—Government is believed to have seized the psychological moment for extensive rounding up of Communists long engaged in subterranean activities.

Twenty-five leaders of the native Central Trade Union have been arrested at Sourabaya for "agitating" employees on the railways and in sugar factories and engineering works.

Twenty persons have been arrested at Surakarta and more arrests are expected. Documents which have been seized show that the conspirators were in close contact with Pan-Pacific Workers' Union.—Reuter.

28 MORE COMARDE S ARRESTED

—:o:—

LONDON, July 26.

Athens.—Ten Communists have been arrested at Drama and 18 are reported to have been arrested at Angora.—Reuter.

"HUMANITE" MANAGER UNDER ARREST

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—M. Docquin Destpreux, manager of the Communist newspaper "L'Humanite" has been arrested on a charge of inciting troops to disobedience.—Reuter.

MASS ARRESTS OF SOVIET CITIZENS IN MANCHURIA

—:o:—

LONDON, July 26.

Moscow.—According to the Tass Agency reports from Khabarowsk, mass arrests and manhandling of Soviet citizens continue in Manchuria. The police all along the Chinese Eastern Railway are rounding up the railwaymen who do not report for work. Meanwhile, Soviet citizens employed by the Railway are quitting work and making their way to the Soviet territory. Over forty employees of the Railway have been taken from Pogranitchnaya to Harbin under a strong guard, many of them being in chains. Altogether several hundred persons have been arrested in the past few days. The movements of the White Guard bands preparing for incursions into the Soviet territory are reported from the Frontier.

CONTRABAND IN CONSULAR BAGGAGE.

The Tass Agency also reports that the Russian customs authorities at Blagovestchensk discovered a quantity of arm and other contraband in the baggage of members of the staff of the Chinese Consulate prior to their departure after a rupture of diplomatic relations. The cases marked "Consular Archives" are reported to have contained forty-two rifles, ammunition and money.—Reuter.

DARING DAY-LIGHT ROBBERY

—:o:—

Durwan Assaulted and Robbed of Rs 39,000

CALCUTTA, July 26.

A daring mid-day robbery was committed to-day in Bara Bazar, a centre of Marwari trade, when a durwan of a Marwari firm was assaulted and robbed of Rs. 39,000 in cash and cheques. It is reported that a durwan in the employ of Sundermull Parsuram had been entrusted with Rs. 14,000 in cash and a cheque for twenty-five thousand and was going to the Yokohama Specie Bank to deposit the amount. Two men came from behind: one gave the durwan a push while the other stabbed him and relieved him of the bag containing money and bolted. Immediately, an alarm was raised when a large number of people collected and police arrived. The injured durwan was removed to hospital, unconscious, where he is lying in a precarious condition. No arrest is reported.—A. P.

FURTHERANCE OF EMPLOYMENT POLICY

—:o:—

APPLICATION FOR TRANSACTIONS WITH R·S·I·A TO BE CONSIDERED

LONDON, July 25.

In Commons to-day at question time Maj. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, said that as part of the Lord Privy Seal's employment policy, Government had decided that the Advisory Committee, established by Acts governing the exports credits guarantee scheme, should be free, from 1st August, to consider applications in respect of transactions with Russia.—Reuter.

U. S. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

—:o:—

EFFORTS TO EXPEDITE INQUIRY

LONDON, July 24.

Washington.—Mr. Good, Secretary for War, has announced that an effort is being made to expedite the work of Mr. Hoover's Military Commission to inquire into military expenditure. One of the principal objects of the Commission will be to determine whether post-war developments in air service and mechanisation have displaced, in usefulness, the importance of other branches of service.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR COMPROMISE RESOLUTION IN A. I. C. C.

Mahatmaji Does Not Press Resignation of Swarajists from Legislatures

—:o:—

MEETING ADJOURNED TO TO-DAY

—:o:—

Congress Congratulates Punjab's Manly Stand Against Imperialist Repression

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

When the All-India Congress Committee assembled at Mayo Hall this afternoon it appeared from conversations that the Working Committee had not arrived at any compromise on the question of Council boycott.

The Associated Press understands that two separate formulae drafted by Mahatma Gandhi were under consideration before the Working Committee rose to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. One was to the effect that those Congressmen who conscientiously believed in the utility of Council work should be given liberty to enter Councils but not on Congress tickets and the second was to postpone the whole question till the Lahore Congress in December.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi were given an enthusiastic ovation when they arrived. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha former Executive Council Member, Bihar, and Mr. Chintamani, Liberal Leader, were present in the distinguished visitors box. The Bengal bloc was fairly full while the Tamil Nadu was practically empty.

THREE HOUR DELIBERATIONS.

After three hours argumentative cudgelling mainly between Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Council boycott section and Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose on behalf of the anti-boycotters the Working Committee of the Congress adjourned till 3-30 in the afternoon when discussion will be resumed with the additional presence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Committee on the question of resignation from Councils in order, if possible, to arrive at a compromise.

MAHATMA AGAINST RESIGNATION.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to be anxious not to press the question of resignation of the Swarajists from Legislatures. Including Pandit Malaviya there will be twelve members present in the Working Committee.

The prominent absentee is Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who in conjunction with other Madras Swarajists including Mr. Satyamurthi has wired expressing the opinion that it is impolitic and injudicious to force resignation of Congressmen from legislatures at this juncture.

HUNT FOR COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

Though the two views expressed are diametrically opposed. The Working Committee adjourned in the hope of evolving a formula acceptable to both the parties especially as the composition of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee this afternoon is likely to be more or less of equally divided force. If no agreement is arrived at then possibly only non-controversial items will be taken up this afternoon.

A resolution of condolence over the deaths of Mr. Gokaranath Misra (United Provinces) and Mr. Bhaktavatsalu (Madras) were put from the chair and carried.

WELCOME TO MRS. NAIDU.

Pandit Motilal Nehru accorded a hearty welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, whom he described, as the only official ambassador sent out by the Indian National Congress. The Pandit added she had done her work remarkably well and had delivered India's message to the West as only she could do.

Mrs. Naidu said she had ad-

(Continued on page 7.)

Pathetic Figure in Indian Public Life

—:o:—

"SHAUKATALI'S "OUTLAWING" BLOCKS COUNTRY'S PROGRESS

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

BOMBAY, July 26.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, Congress Muslim Party, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the press:—

There is no more pathetic figure in the public life of the country today than that of Maulana Shaukat Ali, whose present plight shows what havoc worship of communalism plays with the mentality of even veteran patriots. He advises the Muslims not to join the Congress until their demands as to the future constitution of India are fully accepted.

CRAVEN COUNSEL.

The object of the Congress is to make India free. Maulana Shaukat Ali wants Muslims to be unpatriotic by refusing to do their duty by the country. No self respecting Muslim will pay heed to his craven counsel.

As Pandit Motilal Nehru says in his latest pronouncement on the subject, the Muslim amendments to the Nehru Report are still open to negotiation, and the duty of patriotic Muslims is to give an immediate and adequate response to the Congress President's appeal, join the Congress and secure the satisfaction of their demands through it as well as serve the country's cause.

IN THE WAY OF COUNTRY'S FREEDOM.

Instead of helping to do so, Maulana Shaukat Ali indulges in wild denunciation of the Nehru Report. He never misses an opportunity of proclaiming himself an outlaw. But his present views and actions make him the most acceptable outlaw that any Government can desire for he is, I have no doubt unwittingly, doing his best to obstruct the progress of the National movement for freedom."—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

GOOD DEMAND FOR MILL SHARES

Undertone Good

Bombay, July 26.

Cotton Mill shares opened somewhat easier but reports of more men returning to work stimulated demand. The chief centre of strength was in keen demand for Fazul and Pearls. The buying was mostly from professionl operators and unfounded rumours of big losses by these mills failed to impart any weakness. The buying continued till the close and prices touched the highest at the close of the session. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 745 and after improving to Rs. 755 ruled steady and closed at Rs. 754/ Century shares opened at Rs. 326/ and closed at the highest level at Rs. 331/ Fazul opened at Rs. 533 and grew strong and strong and closed at Rs. 751/ Pearls opened at Rs. 340/ and

advanced Rs. 11/ Tata Hydro shares moved in sympathy with the firmness of mill shares. Tata Iron shares opened weak but improved on good enquiry. Defds opened at Rs. 192/ and after advancing to Rs. 203/ closed at Rs. 198/ Cements and Burmas ruled steady.

Business on cash was done as under E. D. Sassoon As. 8/6. Morarji Gooculdas 845/ Amritsar Patdi Ry. 115/8. Central Provinces Rys. 93, 92/8. Imperial Bank 1387/8. New issues 340/ Union Bank 3/4, 3/5/6. Central Bank 19/2. Andhra Ordi. 547/8. 550/ Tata Power Ordi. 460/ 465/ Pref. 972/8 Tata Hydro Defds. 108/14, 109/ New India Ince. 21/6, 21/8, Jupitar Ordi. 10/12 Rs. 117.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 26.

Bombay, Dyeing 45,48,47,53,52,54, 52,55,53
Century 26,28,27,31,30,31
Colaba 123-2
Crescent 95,97
Fazul 533,39,37,38,37,51
Indore 371,73,72
Madhowji 30
Nagpur 476,77
New Great 167
Pearl 340,51
Simplex 48,49-6
Swadeshi 407,10
Burma 727,30
Hydro 1067,73
Tram 132
Deff. 192,91,96,93,95,92,203,198
Ord. 54-12,55-4,55,56-4,55-6,55-4
3 1/2 per cent 66/14/0, 67/1/0
1945/55 101-14
Bundi 19
Indian 65 68-2
Alcock 301,2,278,300

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 26.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4/4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 753/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 331/4
Central India 100, 472/8
Colaba Land Mills 123/2
Crescent 100, 97/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 105
David 250 nil 222 8
Dawn 250 10y 465
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 8/8/6.
Ebrahim Pabany 200, 135
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, nil, 6/8
Fazulbhoy 230, 555/4
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 132/8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 60y 1550
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 140
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 76 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 13-21 372/8
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastorchand 10, nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70
Kohinoor 10/0, 100, 195
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1500
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1250
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 845
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 167-8
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 351/4
Phoenix 100 312/8
Premier 10 nil 2-12
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 61 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4400
Simplex nil, 49/6
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 189, 20, 410
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500 2195
Western India Spinning 1,000 8 2182-8.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2, 8, 103
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8
Central 200 19-2
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f, xd. 1387/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3-5.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 19.
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 80 10f, 95
Indian Cement 210, 268/2
New India Assurance 51f, 21/8
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12
Shahabad Cement 100y. xd. 151-4
Shivraipur 20 2/11 xd. 21/8
United Cement 100, 6y, 78
Katni Def. 860

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/8f 790
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 93.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 93
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord xd 550
Bombay Tram Ord xd 132-8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1073/12
Tata Power 800 nil. 465
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1905
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 753/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/80y 430

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30,52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 11
New India Assurance 6y 21/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2000
Vulcan 10 0/8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 300
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25 12 12. 187/8
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T Corporation 730
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/10
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 55/4
Tata Iron Defd. 198/12
Tata Iron Ord 55

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114

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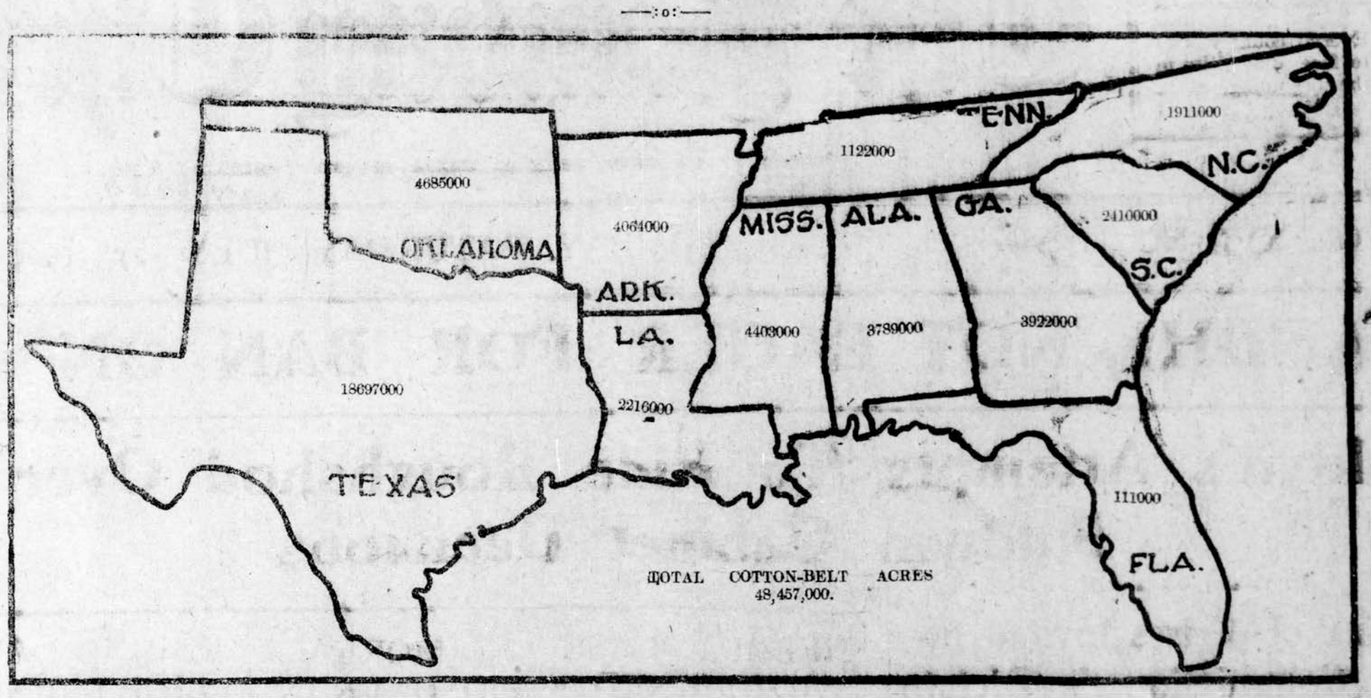
AMERICAN COTTON CROP-SEASON 1929-30.

Official Acreage Figures per State.



Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 26.

In sympathy with a small rise in New York futures, the local opened firm at Rs. 342/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. Local jobbers and operators were freely buying absorbing all offerings on private reports of unfavourable weather in the U. S. Cotton Belt. Liverpool opened very steady at a rise of 5 points and later cables showed a further rise of 2 points. Rates in the local market advanced to Rs. 344|12 but declined on liquidation and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A 332|8
Broach A|M 343|4
Oomra D|J 308
Bengal D|J 255|4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26.

July	244.80 plus 1.20
October	228.90 plus 1.40
January	217.60 plus 1.10

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 26.

To-day 200 bales of cotton were tendered against F G M G Broach J|A delivery. Total tenders so far are 8,800 bales.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 26.

Bengal D./J.	255
Broach A./M.	342
Broach J./A.	329
Oomra D./J.	306

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 26.

Bengal	239	234	226	219
Sind	243	238	230	223
Punjab	236	231	223	216
Rajputana	239	234	226	219
Broach	345	340	332	327
S. D.	347	342	334	329
P. A.	348	343	335	330
K. V.	339	334	326	321
Dholera	334	329	321	316
Kalajin	338	333	325	320
Cutch	352	347	339	334
Surat	405	400	392	387
Rajpipla	405	400	392	387
Navsari	420	415	407	402
Oomra No. 3	300	295	285	273
C.P. No. 1	325	320	310	298
C.P. No. 2	312	307	297	285
Southern	...	...	...	...
Western	...	...	...	313

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 26.

Wheat	257 cwts.
Linseed	1,687 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	653 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1,331 cwtr.
Poppyseeds	19 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,965 cwts.
Rice	2,582 cwts.
Castorseeds	616 cwts.
Cottonseedr	13,260 cwts.
Mowraseeds	123 cwts.
Gram	1,312 cwts.
Joowar	669 cwts.
Maize	28 cwts.
Barley	248 cwts.
Bajree	577 cwts.
Coal	3,218 tons.

Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

BULLION

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.

Bombay, July 26.

SILVER.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.

London ready 24|6.
London forward 24|6
China opening 2|4|13, closing 2|4|13 steady.
America Cent 53|12
America Cent 53|2
Ready 55|15
Asad opening 55|13, closing 55|14 1|2
Sravan opening 55|13, closing 55|14.
Teji Mandi:—
Sravan |14|
Bhadrva 1|5

GOLD.

Ready 21|6|6
Asad 21|6|3
Sravan 21|6|3
N City 21|11|9
N Manor 21|10|6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

SERIOUS SITUATION

Liverpool, July 26.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following telegraphic information from their Liverpool friends:—

Canada continues serious. Less pressure to sell Winter Wheat.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WEATHER REPORT

Liverpool, July 26.

Light to moderate rainfall East Belt, Mississippi, Louisiana, East Texas and Galveston. The U. S. daily forecast says entire Belt partly cloudy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

American Cotton Figures.

F. P. Bales.

Receipts to date 25-7-29 1928-29 9256000 1927-28 8496000.
Receipts yesterday 25-7-29 1928-29 1000; 1927-28 2000
Exports to date 25-7-29 1928-29 8091000; 1927-28 7736000.
Stock at Ports 19-7-29 1928-29 606000; 1927-28 694000
Stock Interior Towns 19-7-29 1928-29 234000; 1927-28 356000
Stock Liverpool 19-7-29 1928-29 838000; 1927-28 715000
Visible Supply 19-7-29 1928-29 1859000; 1927-28 2448000
Quantity in Sight 19-7-29 1928-29 15693000, 1927-28 14238000.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 26.

100	C.V. Jagjivan	Kalajin	old 309
200	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Muthia	225/228
100	Do.	Nandura	273
100	Japan T. & Co.	Akola	269
100	Do.	Ellichpur	270
100	Dawn Mill	Sujalpur	285
100	Do.	Narwana	236
100	S.J. David Mill	Ujjain	285
200	Toyo-mankwa	Punjab-American	290/292
100	Do.	Bhavnagar	234
100	Ralli Bros.	Ranala	259
100	B. Karshondas	Darawaha	267
100	Jetha Devji & Co.	Veraval	225
100	Volkart Bros.	Indore	239
100	Ebrahim Tulsidas	Busim	271
100	L.K. Vashanji & Co.	Katol	309
100	Do.	Khandwa	273

N. Y. COTTON REGISTER SMALL RALLY

Scattered Short Covering Futures 6 Pts. Up

PROSPECTS OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

New York, July 25.

The New York cotton futures market declined 14 points during the early part of the day on speculative selling influenced by favourable reports from Texas where drought was doing some damage to the crop. The daily weather map was unfavourable and predictions of unfavourable weather over the Western Belt and increased complaints of weevil damage induced scattered covering which in the absence of offerings resulted in a rally of 25 points soon after the noon. During the last hours the market was quiet and closed at a rise of 6 to 12 points Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 18.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures ruled steady but quiet and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 18.89c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 13 points and after irregular fluctuations both ways the market closed at a decline of 14 to 16 points. Spot cotton sales amounted to 3,000 bales and Middling American Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 1 point at 10.54d. per lb.

Egyptian cotton prices ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 17 to 18 points. Sakellaridis' Spot prices were reduced by 5 points to 16.95d. Empire cotton futures were weak and closed at a decline of 13 points with October 9.81 and January 9.80.

Recent rains in Texas have relieved the situation and drought is partially broken. The seriousness attached by private reports is not supported by the weekly Government. Occasional showers are reporter from West Texas. The crop outlook in the East Belt is satisfactory and although weather in this area is said to be favourable for weevil, the damage done so far does not seem to be serious. Anyhow today's action of the market is rather disappointing from a constructive standpoint and speculative selling indicates that buyers are not inclined to take advantage of the present decline. As a matter of fact it appears that the sellers are confident of lower prices in the near future and we will not be surprised if prices decline further about 40 to 50 points at New York.

PRIPATE CABLES.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.85; Lowest 18.62.

N. Y. January Highest 19.03 (12.30 p.m.): Lowest 18.78 (10-11 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 25th July:—

From New York:—Short covering on reports of less favourable weather.

From Liverpool —Good trade fixing call sales. Wages conference adjourned. Joint conferences arranged for to-morrow.

Gramning:—"Decline owing to favourable weather reports from West Texas. Speculators are selling out their purchases. Our opinion is that a considerable decline is improbable."

From New York:—"Standier. Report of damage by boll weevil increasing inducing short covering. Acts well. Piece-goods and yarn steady. Fair business."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on speculative selling, but rallied later on unfavourable Western Belt forecast and less favourable crop conditions."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co.:—

"Conference Manchester proceeding. Great hope there will be no strike."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on speculators selling, but rallied later on unfavourable Western Belt forecast and less favourable crop conditions."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weekly weather shows good crop progress. Consider good straddle to buy May Liverpool and sell May New York."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 25.

October	18.80+08
December	19.03+06
January	18.98+06
March	19.19+07
May	19.38+12
Middling Spot	18.80+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 25.

October	18.67+01
December	18.85—
Middling Spot	18.89+05

NEW YORK.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	Unquoted.
October	18.75
January	18.91

New York 11-45 a.m.

July	18.28
October	18.77
January	a 18.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 25.

Day's Receipts at all US. Ports 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 26,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

July	10.12	10.11—14
August		10.02—15
September		10.01—14
October	9.98	9.99—14
November		9.96—16
December		9.96—16
January	9.97—	9.96—16
February		9.97—16
March	10.03	10.00—16
April		10.00—17
May	10.03	10.02—16
June		10.01—16
July		10.01—16
Middling Spot		10.54+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 25.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.45
Scinde, Fine	6.70
Scinde, Superfine	6.95
Bengal, Good	6.20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.45
Bengal Fine	.670
Oomra Good	7.25
Oomra Fully Good	7.55
Oomra Fine	7.85
Broach Fully Good	8.55
Broach Fine	8.80
Broach Superfine	9.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 25.

July	16.25—17
October	16.31—18
November	16.31—18
January	16.58—18
March	1.679—18.
May	16.98—18
Sakellaridis FGF, Spot	16.95—05

LONDON METALS.

London, July 25.

Copper, Brasiers, £95 1/2.
Yellow Metal £72.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £13 1/2.
Tin, English Ingots, £213-1/2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, July 25.

July close at 10/0s. 3/4d. 1/4d.
Oct. close at 10s. 5d. 0.
Dec. close at 10s. 8d. 0.
Mar. close at 10s. 11d. up 1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel doll. 1.42|1/2 up 4/3/4.
Sept. per bushel doll. 1.46|1/4 up 4/1/4.
Dec. per bushel doll. 1.53|5/8. up 4/5/8.

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, July 25.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar: September 2.16 cents.
Sugar: December 2.23 cents.
Wheat: September 1.41 7/8 dollars.
Wheat: December 1.49 3/4 dollars.

LINSEED.

London, July 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Buyers July-Aug. £19-15-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Buyers Aug.-Sept. £19-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:
Shipment Hull Sellers July-Aug. £18-16-3.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £20-10-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 25.

Linseed, Oil, Naked: London, cwt.:
Delivery Paid Aug. 33/3.
Linseed, Oil, Naked: London, cwt.:
Delivery Sellers Sept.-Dec. 32|10-1|2.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1899, THIRTY YEARS—RS. 35,00,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will, on Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1929, pay to the holders of the debentures of the above Loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the Office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 1st day of August, 1929, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their debentures for repayment some time before the 1st August, 1929, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1929.
By Order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS,
Secretary.
32486

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 50 LAKHS FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND, ETC. DUE 1ST AUGUST, 1929.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS are informed that the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, have been appointed AGENTS of the CORPORATION for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st August, 1929, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1929.
32467

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REGISTRATION OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

THE ATTENTION of all post-graduate students reading for a Master's or Doctor's Degree granted by the University of Bombay is drawn to Ordinance 3, Chapter VII, of the University Ordinances, quoted below, and they are requested to get their names registered in the Office of the University Registrar on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 as required by that Ordinance:—

"3. All candidates for postgraduate degrees will have to be registered at the Office of the University Registrar on payment of a fee of Rs. 5."

2. Forms of application for registration may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office. Applications for registration should be submitted this year to the University Registrar so as to reach him NOT LATER THAN THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1929.

3. No student will hereafter be permitted to offer himself as a candidate for the first time for any Examination for the Degree of Master or Doctor held by this University unless his name has been previously registered in the Office of the University Registrar as a postgraduate student.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 8th July, 1929.
32500

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. NARAYAN ATMARAM CHITNIS, who had been the Chief Organiser of Finance and Special Organiser for Life Assurance of the Ideal Democratic Assurance and Mortgage Loans, Ltd., has severed his connection with the said Company from the 24th day of July, 1929.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Narayan Atmaram Chitnis.
32602

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 601 OF 1929.

Re: CHOTALAL ISHWARDAS and CHIMONLAL PANACHAND, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership in the name of Mansukhlal Chotalal as dealers in German Silver vessels at Marwadi Bazar, Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay
..... Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex parte: CHANDULAL HARGOWANDAS and Others
..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHOTALAL ISHWARDAS and CHIMONLAL PANACHAND have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32596

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1177 of 1929.

(1) KESHAVJI FRANJIVAN, (2) DAHYABHAI TULSIDAS, (3.) BHUGWANDAS HARI KRISHNA (4.) RANCHHORDAS JUGJIVANDAS, (5.) NARBHERAM MULJI, all of Bombay, Girnara Brahmin Hindu inhabitants, residing at (1) Cavel Street, (2) Mallaharrao Gulley, (3) Cavel Street, (4) Chavpati and (5) Dadisetts Agiary Lane respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay for themselves and all other the members of Shree Madhavpur Girnara Yuvak Duana Vardhak Mandal having its office at Cavel Street Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) HARISHANKAR SUNDARJI, (2) JESHATRAM SUNDERJI, both of Bombay Girnara Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Borivili, Bombay Suburban District, (3.) SHA LILADHAR MADANJI, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, all till lately carrying on business in piece goods at the Moolji Jetha Market in the name style and firm of Harishankar Sunderji ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made herein on the 17th day of July, 1929, notice is hereby given that the notice herein dated the 11th day of July, 1929, published in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Sanj Vartman" of the 12th day of July, 1929, has been ordered to be amended by striking out the word "Tulsidas" before the word "Harishankar" and by adding the word "Sunderji", after the said word "Harishankar" so that the whole name of the firm in the Defendant's title be read as "Harishankar Sunderji" instead of "Tulsidas Harishankar" as in the notice ordered to be amended and that the said notice published as aforesaid be read with the said amendment. The above suit has now been postponed to the 21st day of August 1929.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1929.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

The 25th day of July, 1929.

Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32601

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 608 OF 1929.

Re: CURRIM HAJI MAHOMED and JUSAB HAJI MAHOMED, carrying on business at Katha Bazar, Mandvi, in the name of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim ..... Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex parte: CHAPSI BHARA & CO., a Firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CURRIM HAJI MAHOMED and JUSAB HAJI MAHOMED have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32595

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1161 of 1929.

(1) ESMAIL HAJI MAHOMED, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan, Inhabitant, residing at Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED EBRAHIM, a firm, carrying on business at Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay; (3) Messrs. BHAGWANDAS BHAGLA, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (4) Messrs ABBA GANNI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay; (5) HAJI HABIB HAJI CURRIM, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other the Creditors of the estate of Sulleman Haji Juma, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) ABDULLA SULLEMAN HAJI JUMMA; (2) AMNABAI, widow of Janmahomed Sulleman Haji Juma; (3) MAHOMED YUSUF JANMAHOMED, all of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the last named being a minor, under the age of 18 years by his duly appointed guardian-ad-litem Abdulla Sulleman Haji Juma, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay; and (4) ZULEKABAI, daughter of Sulleman Haji Jumma and wife of Haji Habib Haji Karim, of Bombay, Halai Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, in the Suburban District of Bombay .... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of the Estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma, deceased,

PURSUANT to the Order, made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell, on the nineteenth day of July, 1929. Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit in this Honourable Court on the 29th day of June, 1929, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of the estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma, deceased, against the Defendants abovenamed as the heirs of the said Sulleman Haji Jumma, deceased, praying inter alia for administration of the estate of the said deceased, for accounts, enquiries, Receiver, Injunction and Costs, and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 7th day of August, 1929.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1929.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary, & Senior Master.

(Sd.) Ed. FAHEY.

The 25th day of July, 1929.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
32598

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Loan Notification

FOR

THREE 5% DEBENTURE LOANS AGGREGATING Rs. 96·43 LAKHS.

Loan A—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 31.43 Lakhs repayable 1949-59, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

Loan B—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 28 Lakhs repayable 1954-59, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

Loan C—5 per cent. Loan of Rs. 37 Lakhs repayable 1959, interest payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August and liable to Income Tax.

DATES OF REPAYMENT.

Loan A—The loan will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st August 1949 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

Loan B—The loan will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st August 1954 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

Loan C—This will be paid at par on the 1st August 1959.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay hereby invites tenders for the three loans as above aggregating Rs. 96.43 lakhs.

2. The loans are raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of the balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of each of the three loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 4 o'clock, Bombay Time, daily from Friday, 19th July to Thursday, 1st August 1929. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Debenture Loans of Rs. 96.43 Lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rs. or Rs. and Annas; it must not be a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck off and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. Separate rates and separate amounts must be given for loans A, B and C respectively.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than 31st August 1929.

8. In the event of one or more of the loans A, B & C being over subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or currency notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government Promissory Notes, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits in cash or currency notes or cheques will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

SINKING FUND OR DEPRECIATION FUND.

14. A sum at the rate of 1.937 per cent. of the face value will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loans on the date of repayment, namely, 1st August 1959. The Corporation is authorised to use and will use, as far as practicable, the amounts so set aside for the sinking fund for purchasing for cancellation the debentures of the loans whenever the market price of the loans falls below the average accepted price. In this manner the sinking fund will be made to serve the purpose of a depreciation fund.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to 31st January 1930, on 1st February 1930, and thereafter on the 1st August and the 1st February each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in Clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

18. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognised brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 10th July, 1929.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS AGGREGATING RS. 96.43 LAKHS.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I / We the undersigned hereby apply for 1949-59 Loan A / 1954-59 Loan B / 1959 Loan C

Debentures* aggregating Rs. ____ of 1949-59 Loan A / Rs. ____ of 1954-59 Loan B / Rs. ____ of 1959 Loan C

in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 10th July 1929, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I / we send herewith**———————being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I / we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me / us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 31st August 1929.

The rates at which I / we take to pay for these Debentures are ..... Rs. § as. for Loan A per cent. / Rs. § as. for Loan B per cent. / Rs. § as. for Loan C per cent.

Signature .....
Address .....
Date 1929.

* Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct. Debentures will be for multiples of Rs. 500.

** Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§ The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
	LOAN A—1949-59.	
	LOAN B—1954-59.	
	LOAN C—1959.	
Total..		Total..

SEE KASHMIR THIS YEAR

A special conducted tour will run during September covering 5200 miles and comprising all the famous places of interest in Upper India including Muttra, Delhi, Hardwar, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, Calcutta, Puri, Lahore, Kashmir, etc., etc.

CATERING provided on train
EVERY COMFORT ARRANGED
REDUCED TRIP FARES.

SECOND CLASS Rs. 173
THIRD CLASS Rs. 86.

Full particulars from handbills or on application to PUBLICITY OFFICER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
32560

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the SECRETARY, Anand Municipality, on Rs. 60—5—90.

Candidates, who have passed the training course prescribed for qualified Sanitary Inspectors or Overseers, along with the Matriculation, School Final or any higher University examination, will receive preference.

Applications, stating age, residence, caste and previous experience, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1929.

G. K. PATEL,
President,
Anand Municipality.
Anand, 25th July, 1929.
32599

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "CHIBUKU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th July, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced and influential SALESMEN, who can bring English, German and Austrian goods indents on pay and commission. Please see UNIVERSAL IMPORTING CO., 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Kamer Building.

A R1777

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta

A F

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GRADUATE and AN UNDER GRADUATE, knowing History Geography and Mathematics well, and a Matriculated, Sanskrit knowing will be preferred Stating minimum pay and writing full details of their ability and experience apply with copies of testimonials on the following address. TRILOKCHAND Principal Jain Gurukul Chotisadri (Mewar) via Neemuch.

A R1776

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the State Hospital. Pay Rs. 75—100 The appointment to be on probation for one year. Mahomedan preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—H. J. LALA, C.M.O, JASDAN STATE.

A 32580

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST for surveying. Apply to the undersigned stating previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Terms according to qualifications. D. V. SARAIYA, Political Secretary, Dharampur State,

A 32574

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THREE PER CENT GOVERNMENT PAPER worth Rupees 25,000/- or less required. Quote rate BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED Patel Building Bombay 2.

L R1773

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY— Look here Rajahs, Maharajahs have this Golden Opportunity at this best chance. State Gold and Silver work AMBHARI, HOWDAH TAMJAN and very high class State Durbar Gold work FURNITURE, for sale. Available only for a short time at Reduced Prices. For particulars Apply to ZAMINDAR of Kapileswarapuram Nuzoid, Kistna District Madras Presidency.

T R1778

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32473

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M — W. S.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.

M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—An Educated BRIDEGROOM, below 30 years of age, well settled in life, for an accomplished girl of 18. Only Brahmins of reformed views speaking Gujarathi or Hindi should communicate, giving full particulars regarding family history and profession to Box No. 2327 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M 32585

MOTORS and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—One CITREON 1926 Model, 5 passenger touring car in perfect working condition. Can be inspected at EASTERN ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CO, 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JA 32599

WANTED.

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the SHARE AGENT, 59 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

L R3254.

WANTED.—A JOB PRINTING PRESS, complete with cutting machine, Type, accessories, etc., both English and Gujerathi Type required. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 2326, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."

K 32581

PROFESSIONS

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
7 July	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 "	Macedonia		11,120
17 "	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 "	Razmak		10,602
31 "	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 "	Narkunda x		16,572
21 "	Rajputana	with	16,518
28 "	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 "	Mantua		10,946
19 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 "	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 "	Maloja x		20,837
16 "	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 "	Macedonia		11,120
30 "	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 "	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 "	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 "	Razmak		10,602
18 "	Rajputana x		16,568
25 "	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 "	Morea		10,954
15 "	Mantua*	ment	10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
8 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 "	Razmak @		10,602
22 "	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 "	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 "	Razmak		10,602
25 "	Malwa *		11,000
26 "	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings fare subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
15th Aug.	Dumana	8443
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th "	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£108
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

Date About 1929 about		
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th "	Comoria	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Mirzapore*	Straits China and Japan.
23rd "	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.
30th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
7th "	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
15th "	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd "	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

x Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
31st July	Bandra	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
31st July	Ellora	East & South Africa.
21st or 2nd Aug.	Vita	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

OR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
aTottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 July
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	1 Aug.	12 "
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
eNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8.00	— —	@18 Sept

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Suwa Maru	16769	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11009	22 "	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10509	5 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru	23009	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru	20009	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on whict are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 600- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers or the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Tours and Rates of Freighters and Passage may be arranged with

[illegible] MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate Bombay

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Janeiz
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers on interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

INSURANCE

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925 . . .	Rs 296 Lakhs.	1925 . . .	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926 . . .	" 391 "	1926 . . .	" 106 "
1927 . . .	" 468 "	1927 . . .	" 122 "
1928 . . .	" 585 "	1928 . . .	" 140 "

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 " 10	per Annum	1927 " 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Margaon, BOMBAY, 10.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Re. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Dhurrumtollah Road, Bombay; J. Thath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

or agency and other particulars Please apply.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

Annapurna Cooker Co., Big Basavanguli, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., in the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 49, Shoutkwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURIZATION OF ONE OF THE GREATEST MARITIME RACES IN HISTORY!

TO-NIGHT **THE YANKEE CLIPPER** THIS WEEK

DRAMATIC! THRILLING!! ABSORBING!!!

A Cecil B. De Mille Production with **WILLIAM BOYD** AND **ELINOR FAIR**

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TO-NIGHT: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Action, Suspense, Laughter!!!

THE GLOBE SANDHURST — ROAD. —

"THE MARK OF ZORRO"

A Story of Tender Love—you must see! Time:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30—Saturday, Sunday and Friday at 3-30 P. M. Also 2 reels Comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Home of Talkies and Synchronized Pictures.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
See this Sparkling Comedy of Youth and Pep!

IT CAN BE DON.

WITH
GLEN TRYON SUE CAROL
A HILARIOUSLY HUMAN STORY OF THE WORM WHO TURNED AND UPSET HIS BOSS' DISPOSITION AND THE HEART OF THE GIRL HE LOVED!
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE,
50 PER CENT. DIALOGUE
50 PER CENT.
50 PER CENT. SOUND EFFECTS
50 PER CENT.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW 1-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHE CHANGED THE MAP OF AN EMPIRE—THIS WOMAN WHO WANTED ONE MAN'S HEART!

MADAME POMPADOUR

with
DOROTHY GISH ANTONIO MORENO
A STIRRING TALE.
FROM THE LIFE OF FRANCE'S MOST COLOURFUL WOMAN.
THE CLEOPATRA OF THE COURT OF LOUIS XV.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW 4-30, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
I SCREAM
YOU SCREAM
WE ALL SCREAM
WHEN THE BRAKES SCREAM
—in
REGINALD DENNYS
Fast Moving Farce.

RED HOT SPEED

It's the tale of a pretty girl who couldn't drive slowly.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
presents
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S
Love Romance

"HIR RANJA"

OR

HOORE PUNJAB

featuring
MissSULOCHANA & Mr.BILLIMORIA
DAILY (4) SHOWS
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 P.M.

SECOND WEEK

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

Sharda's Super Production

Madhu Bansari

WILL RUN THIS WEEK
Also
Chief Role Played by
Master Nandram,
Supported by
Mr. Joshi,
Miss Zebu and
Miss Lobo.

TIME: 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Saturday & Sunday at 3 P.M.

WEST-END CINEMA

LOVE ROMANCE MY STERY
Thrilling Stunts

All these you will see in the Picture commencing from Saturday, 27th inst.

VICTORIA FATMA FILM CO.'S New Production.

WONDERFUL PRINCE

Featuring the Favourite Screen Faces
Miss ZUBEDA, Miss SHAHZADI and Well-known Star Mr. JANIBABU
Romantic Stunts of a Prince

See how cleverly and swiftly he steals the crown of another King and how he enchants the Princess.

Also

STAGE DANCE
By Miss KUSUM
with sweet songs and fine music
Time as usual

KRISHNA CINEMA,

DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road.

Next Week—Krishna Super Jewel
WHOSE FAULT?
Adoption of Shrijut Munshi's Popular Novel.

OUR NEW DRAMA

VIR SAUBHADRA

Will Stage Shortly.
Unprecedented Embroidery Velvet Dresses and Gorgeous Scenery.

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 27th July 9-30 P.M.
AND
SUNDAY 28th July 3-30 P.M.

Young Children's Anand Sangit Company
WILL STAGE

Vatsala-Haran

Tickets can be booked at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. & 4 to 8 p.m.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.
PRESENTS
TO-DAY and during THE WEEK

Little Film Co.'s
Second Successful Production

Not Guilty

A thrilling photo-play dealing with a murder mysteriously Committed that baffles the ablest detectives—full of action—hand-to hand fights and suspense from the first flash to the final fadeout.

Written and directed by
SAKI

4 SHOWS DAILY AT 5, 7, 9, and 11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

To Serve Humanity at Large is to Serve God.

REMEMBER—Nadiad Hindu Anath Ashram.
On all occasions at your place. Help those who cannot help themselves.

Established 1908. Up till now 801 lives spared. Orphans at present 153. Daily expenses Rs. 85 to 90.
Forsaken Children received from all parts of India. Orphans rescued being fed, sheltered, taught, cared for and educated, coached up also in useful industries such as Printing, Carpentry, Tailoring, Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Painting, etc.
Will you not take a part in their Salvation? Please help the only institution for the Hindoos and write for full particulars to:—

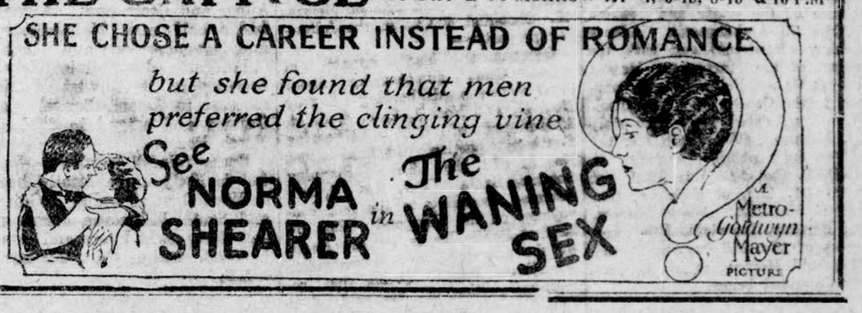
HINDU ANATH ASHRAM, NADIAD.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

SHE CHOSE A CAREER INSTEAD OF ROMANCE

but she found that men preferred the clinging vine



Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

WHEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

Blood Poisoning and Eczema Expelled

By Cleansing the Blood with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Our picture is from a Snapshot of Miss E. A. West, of Silt Road, Wisbech, Cambs., England, who writes:—"I was suffering from a very bad attack of Blood Poisoning and Eczema in my feet and hand. My feet became so bad that I could not walk, and I could only use my hand a very little; but now, after taking Clarke's Blood Mixture for some time, I can walk again (recently I walked 2½ miles), and I can use my hand to do almost anything. I am quite proud of my recovery, thanks to your Blood Mixture, and shall always recommend it. I have already recommended it to one man for Rheumatism, and he tells me it is doing him good."

Profit by Miss West's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Piles, Rheumatism.

Of all dealers.—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

—:o:—

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN CLUB'S FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 28th July, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction above Islam Club, opposite Sea Face, Chowpatty, the Club furniture, such as full-sized billiard table with its accessories, dining tables, bentwood and rocking chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, teapoys, card tables, low chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, hat-stands, camp tables, ping-pong tables, glass and crockery ware, cutleries, soda bottles, copper utensils, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KIRKEE IN POONA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Akberalli Abdulhussein Adamji Peerbhoy (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, and pursuant to the Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 2nd July 1929, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 29th July 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Kirkee Mauje Bapodi in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli District Poona containing by admeasurement 20 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 5 Pot Division No. 10|1 Serial No. 116 and assessed in the sum of annas 12 pies 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER ARTICLES, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 5th August 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Estate of Stelio Peters Marsello (Deceased):—

Silver photo frame, mug, tray, powder box, napkin ring, wearing apparels, etc.

(2) Estate of Sanchit Nankoo Bhola (Deceased):—

Wearing apparels, trunks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable made to-order household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich mirror back sofa cabinets, life size Carrara Marble Statues, drawing room suites, harmonium, gramophone, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Executors of a deceased Mahomedan gentleman, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Fateh Lodge," 74 Lamington Road, opposite "Lal Chimney," valuable artistic handsome made-to-order household furniture by Dewji Canji such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, swings, Chesterfield and drawing room suites; rich artistic mirror back sofa cabinets, valuable life size Carrara marble statues with pillars, harmonium, ornaments, Majolica flower pots, figures, almirahs, bed-steads, dressing table etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE&Co.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of the Printing Machine and Materials of the Labour Press on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. at Surya Mahal and at Panjrapole Building, Girgaum, under instructions of the representative of the owner of the Labour Press comprising, one treadle machine, moulds, rollers, about 100 cases English, Gujrati and Marathi types, proof press, galleys, tables, chairs, etc.

The treadle machine will be sold first at Panjrapole Building premises and then the rest at Surya mahal premises.

Cash will be required immediately at the time of knocking the lots and the goods shall be removed within a day of the sale.

SALE OF A BUILDING PLOT at Santa Cruz (B. B. and C. I. Rly., Line) between Podar Road and Besant Road, on SUNDAY, the 4th August 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Santa Cruz, under instructions from and by order of the Official Receiver of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind as the Official, Receiver of the estate of the firm of Messrs. M. Choonilal & Co. Insolvents:—The Right Title and Interest of the said firm of Messrs. M. Choonilal & Co. in the following property:—

Government land situate at Santa Cruz, admeasuring about 3,480 square yards bearing Survey No. 47, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15 and part of 6, 7, 13 bearing Southern portion of final Plot No. 31 of the Town Planning Scheme, Santa Cruz, No. 1, and bounded according to the last conveyance on the East and West by 24 feet Public Roads, on the North by the property of Mayashanker Pranjiwan Mehta (being the remaining portion of the said final Plot No. 31) and on the South by the final Plot No. 41 and 42 of the said Scheme and entered in the Records of Right under No. 278, 198.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned or of Messrs. N. PEEROZSHAW and Co., 76, Medows Street, Fort, Attorneys for the Vendor.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Rachel Lodge, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder near Taj Hotel of household furniture and effects, partition, carpets, brass and iron beds, pictures, ice refrigerator, linoleum clocks, rope furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, utensils, etc.

Property of Mrs. H. Thompson.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE of made-to-order solid latest style dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich leather lined (rocking) Chesterfield suites, gramophone, roll top desk, Jacobean drawing room suites, carpets, cabinets, Chival glass, beds with box mattress, marble figures, screen, Singer machine, best plated and silver ware, etc., TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Sea Face, Chaupatty.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE OF JACOBEAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 2 SEATER "CALCUTT" MOTOR CAR, ETC.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mahomed Manzil, Wodehouse Road, opposite Station Colaba, handsome Jacobean furniture, comprising expanding Jacobean dining table, gramophone, carpets, Jacobean Chesterfield suites, bureau and drawing room cabinets, royal sofa, Jacobean beds, almirahs, Chival glass and dressing chests, Singer machine, ice chest, rich porcelain and plated ware, etc.

(1) "Calcutt" 2 seater motor car with electric fittings, in working order.

Property of M. E. Smith, Esq., and others.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA AND U. P.

—:o:—

RAINFALL TO EXTEND IN SIND AND DECCAN

POONA, July 26.

Yesterday's depression now lies over Southeast Rajputana. The monsoon is generally active in Burma, United Provinces, the central parts of the country and Northwest India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province and Malabar; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar, Baluchistan, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point and Lashio three inches; Mergui two; Tavoy, Rangoon and Akyab one and a half; Gwa, Toungoo and Myitkyina one; Chaibasa two; Saugor Island and Burdwan one; Calcutta three quarters; Neemuch and Saugor three; Bhopal two; Pachmarhi and Jubbulpore one and a half; Chakrata, Sutna and Seoni one, Multan, Khanpur and Mount Abu three; Dehra Ismail Khan one and a half; Bahwalpur, Ludhiana, Ajmer and Deesa one; Ahmedabad a half; and Mahabaleshwar and Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Southwest Punjab, increase in Assam, Bengal and Gujarat and extend in Sind and North Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in West Central India, Gujarat and South Rajputana during the next forty-eight hours and extend in Sind, within thirty-six hours. —A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

July 26.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·31"	0·20"	0·44"
Total Since 1st June	41·04	55·00	43·10
Total for the cor. period '28	57·20	71·33	56·14
Total for the cor. period '27	47·93	56·36	46·08

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is generally active in the United Provinces, the central parts of the country and northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India, the Central Provinces, the southwest Punjab, Rajputana and the Konkan, and local in the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan. Skies are overcast in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and the north Central Provinces, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Rajputana and the surrounding districts, and drier in the submontane plains of the United Provinces and parts of the Deccan, the north Madras Coast and southeast Madras. Temperatures were below normal in the west Punjab, upper Sind, Rajputana and parts of the west Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 102 degrees at Madras.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the southwest Punjab, increase in Gujarat, and extend in Sind and the north Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending 8 hours, on the 26th July, 1929:

Station	Rainfall
Allahabad	5.52"
Cawnpore	0.57"
Jhansi	0.18"
Agra	0.20"
Mainpuri	0.30"
Ambala	0.55"
Rawalpindi	0.28"
Multan	3.28"
Bikaner	0.37"
Jodhpur	0.35"
Jaipur	0.59"
Ajmer	1.08"
Kotah	0.71"
Mount Abu	2.52"
Deesa	1.17"
Surat	0.95"
Ahmedabad	0.56"
Neemuch	3.00"
Indore	0.81"
Hoshangabad	0.80"
Saugor	2.80"
Jubbulpore	1.65"
Nagpur	0.03"
Raipur	0.25"
Chanda	0.50"
Ratnagiri	0.32"
Marmugao	0.08"
Mahabaleshwar	1.34"
Belgaum	0.44"
Mangalore	1.72"
Calicut	0.63"
Cochin	0.01"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-7-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 29.665 inches (.019 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.3 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Relative humdity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.31 in.

Total rainfall during the month 15.59 in.

Total rainfall during the year 41.73 in.

Weather Remarks:—Squally.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% per cent. 1933 Notes)	102 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	93 10 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	2 11 9
Australian 5 per cent Loan 1935/45)	96 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 18 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 18 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.,	0 10 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 13 6
French 5 per cent. Rentes	20 12 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corpn.	125 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 9 0
India 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Stock	64 15 0
India 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	86 15 0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	55 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 14 6
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 5 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	7 6 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	8 17 6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 1 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Debs.	75 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	194 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	97 10 0
Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/47)	100 10 0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	13
Ceylon Planters	23/8
Ceylon Rubber	46
Clufes Estates	25
Cochin Rubber	34
Eila Tea	172
Estates Co. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	38/8
Forecester Estates	62/8
Hathawe Rubber	13/8
Honiton Rubber	9
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	21
Jambulande T. & Rub.	1378
Jebong Rubber	16
Kalutara Company	34
Kalutara Rubber	17
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	25
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	200
Maha Uva Estates	54/8
Meall Mor Estates	25
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangooda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	41/8
North-Western Rub.	18/8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	20/8
Rubber Growers'	32
Saffragam T. & Rub.	185
Talgaswella Tea	52/8
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	21/8
Ullswater Rubber	13
Vogan Tea	44
Warriapolla Estate	27

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 26.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Ganmukh)	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 0
Rachel	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 0
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	1 0 0
Textile	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 3
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Century	1 0 3
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 9 6
Yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
6300	10 10 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	0 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 3 3
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 3

OILS & CAKES.

—:o:—

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

Bombay, July 26.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 553/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 132/- per ton.

Gentlemen

Please don't be misled by fictitious advts. The quality of our goods speaks for itself. "WE NEED NO ADVANCE." Send your name and address and in return you will receive a beautiful Liver Wristwatch by paying Rs. 10|4|- to your postman.

Mahavir Watch Co.

"KRISHNA" BLDG."

FORT BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

NEXT SATURDAY

will take you to the halcyon days of Rajput Chivalry.

MR. INDULAL YAJNIK

Presents

RAJPUT CAVALIER

Film-Free Teeth are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear-shiny teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-22-B

Horlick's—for the sickroom

Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

SUPERSTITION GIVEN A DECENT BURIAL

Corporation Approves Commissioner's Malaria Policy

TRIUMPH OF SANITATION

—:o:—

Superstition was given a decent burial at the special adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Friday after a heated debate of nine hours covering three meetings and nearly two weeks the chief mourners being a handful of orthodox die-hards who in spite of fiery speeches could not succeed in convincing a very large majority of their colleagues to agree to their viewpoint. All along the battle was between superstition and sanitation in which the latter came out triumphant and with flying colours. The president allowed all latitude to the Councillors to put their points of view, and not less than nine amendments were moved most of them supporting superstition. He also did not accept closure to put a stop to the debate abruptly although the question was fully discussed on the very first day, but gave an opportunity to a number of councillors to have their say on the matter. On Friday however the debate reached a climax and the Councillors found themselves too much bored with speeches and at 5-30 (B.T.) after sitting for two hours and a half an appeal was made to the President to accept the closure which being put to vote was accepted readily by the house.

WELL WITH TRAP DOORS.

At the Special meeting of the Corporation on the 16th instant called to consider the policy recently adopted by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee in regard to the filling in and closing of the wells in the city, Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty moved a lengthy resolution recommending the Commissioner that wells situated either in temples or places of public worship (of any community) or in private houses but used for religious purposes, as well as those situated in carts bazaars and markets and those used for gardens or agricultural purposes should not be filled in or completely covered up without a trap-door as otherwise the users thereof would be put to a very serious and irremediable hardship.

He also suggested a committee to assist the Commissioner to carry out this resolution.

AMENDMENTS.

There were nine amendments to this proposition (1) from Dr. J. V. Vora approving generally the policy outlined by the Commissioner and appointing a committee to report in consultation with the Commissioner as to the exact number of wells in each ward to be kept open in accordance with that policy. (2) The second amendment was from Mr. Balubhai Desai which was too drastic inasmuch as it required that all the wells in the city should be kept open and that the Commissioner should take efficient steps to keep them clean. (3) The third amendment was of Mr. J. B. Boman Behram which was as follows:

That while approving generally the policy outlined by the Commissioner of closing wells for Malaria prevention and while paying due regard to the reasonable religious sentiments and requirements of the people, the Corporation appoint a Committee (named) to report in consultation with the Commissioner and after consulting the representatives of the localities concerned the exact number and situation of the wells in each ward to be kept open in accordance with the policy (4) Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved the fourth amendment almost similar to the above.

TWO ORIGINAL SPECIES OF MOSQUITOES.

On Friday Dr. A. G. Merchant moved the fifth amendment in which he blamed both the Government and the Municipality for sucking the blood of the people by high taxation. He moved: That the Corporation were of opinion that all the measures proposed to combat malaria, except the closing up of wells be carried out and that a small committee (named) be appointed to confer in consultation with the Commissioner, with leaders of both the Hindu and Parsi communities to find out and report on the best policy to be pursued with regard to the question of closing of the wells. Further that the president be requested to approach Government with a request to lighten the central and provincial taxation as the best causes of malaria being poverty and high cost of living.

Dr. Merchant said there were two species of mosquitoes which sapped the vitality of the people, viz: the Government and the Municipality. These taxed the ryot heavily reducing them to poverty. Malaria and other sicknesses were due to poverty, starvation and insanitary housing, and he said, it was no use filling up the wells.

TANSA TANK AND HINDU SCRIPTURES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported Dr. Vora's amendment and said when Manusmriti was written there was no Tansa tank and it was very unfortunate that more sanctity was attached to the well water than the Tansa water although God was the giver of water at both the places. He opined, however, that expert opinion should not be taken as final and religious sentiment of the people should be respected.

EXPERIENCE IN SUBURBS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman also doubted the wisdom of filling in of the wells and pointed out that in suburbs every bungalow had a well and there was no malaria there. On the other hand, people suffering from malaria in Bombay were cured of their malady by the well water of suburbs.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji moved the sixth amendment that while recognising the necessity of closing the wells in the interest of the city, the Corporation should respect the religious sentiment of the people and appoint a committee to report in consultation with the Commissioner as to the number of wells to be kept open. Mr. Horniman moved the seventh amendment to appoint a Committee to investigate afresh the causes of malaria. Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved the eighth amendment on the lines of the last one while to Sir V. A. Dabholkar went the credit of moving the last or the ninth amendment in which he supported Dr. Vora's amendment but deleted the last words, viz., "in accordance with that policy".

Mr. H. P. Mody urged the House not to mix up religion when the health of the city was involved. He pointed out that in every age and clime, reformers were ridiculed because they were ahead of their time. If orthodox opinion was to be respected "sati" and "infanticide" evils would have still remained. It was an unquestionable fact that malaria was the deadliest and yet innocuous disease inasmuch as it sapped the vitality of its victims and killed them slowly. If the Corporation hesitated to give effect to Major Covell's recommendation, he asked, how other public bodies would co-operate with them.

At this stage closure was moved and all the amendments were thrown out by a large majority and Mr. Boman Behram's amendment was agreed to by 46 votes against 16. It was finally carried as a substantive proposition amidst cheers.

HUNT FOR COMPROMISE RESOLUTION IN A.I.C.C.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1).

dressed all sorts of meetings in the West to audiences white, brown and black and had brought back the message. "When India wants freedom why does not India get her freedom?" This message was sent through her by Ministers in high places and great countries and also by peasantry and workers of the world. The last message was from a great Egyptian statesman who declared: "Tell India there is only Egypt and no religion dividing Egyptians and Egyptians." At the International meeting of Peace reference was made by one speaker that peace had been enunciated in the land of Buddha. But she regretted that it was no longer that gospel which was being practised in this land of Buddha. Peace was nothing more than mockery in the mouths of those who uttered it.

WHERE IS INDIA'S FLAG?

She was asked by that audience (in Berlin) where was the Indian National Flag in the collection of flags from every nation. She told them that Indian bondage was a menace to the world and a perpetual repudiation of the mock-word of peace that the Christian people were uttering in the name of Asiatic Christ whom they also told the Berlin conference to give us our our flag and then India would have been the deliverer of the whole world. (Applause).

"GAOLED BY FOREIGN GOVT."

The Secretary of the Congress then read out the names of the members of the Committee whom the "Foreign Government" had jailed. They were: Messrs. Sambamurthi, Annapurniah, Jogiekar, Dange, V. N. Mukerjee, Zafarali Khan, Anand Kishore, Ghazi Abdul Rahman, K. N. Sagal, Joshi, Muzaffar Ahmed, and Satyaranjan Bakshi.

REPRESSION IN PUNJAB.

Dr. Ansari moved a resolution regarding "repression in Punjab". The resolution congratulated the people of the Punjab on the gallant way they were facing the arrests and convictions of leaders and workers and "terrorist methods of repression of the British Government" and declared that in view of the fact that this terrorism appeared to be aimed at crushing the spirit of the people and prevent the holding of the next session of the Congress at Lahore the only adequate answer which the people of the Punjab could give was to redouble their efforts to make the Congress a complete success and prepare themselves for action contemplated in 1930.

BRUTAL FORCED FEEDING.

Dr. Ansari added that there had been arrests and prosecutions particularly of the members of Navajuvan Sabha, Punjab. Referring to forced feeding of accused in the alleged Lahore conspiracy case Dr. Ansari as a medical man explained the processes adopted. Generally it involved the least exertion on the victim and the feeders. But in the Punjab, the methods adopted would be shocking to people of barbarous country for there had come reports of exhaustion nasal bleeding and other inevitable experiences of victims.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Calcutta, described the conduct of warders and also doctors employed as inhuman.

UNDER THE HEELS OF IMPERIALISM.

Sardul Singh informed the meeting that Bhagat Singh was being forcibly fed by brute force of ten men who included those who themselves had been sentenced for murder. Terrorism was behind the actions of the Punjab Government, but the Punjab behaving in such a way that that province which came last under the British rule would be the first to declare independence.

Dr. Mahomed Alam, Lahore, declared that no amount of repression would avail in preventing the holding of the Lahore Congress. Punjab, he said, was ready to adopt whatever policy was resolved to be followed after 1st January 1930.

The resolution was carried.

Pandit Motilal Nehru adjourned the meeting till to-morrow afternoon, intimating that the Working Committee members were still deliberating on the question of Council policy.—A. P.

—:o:—

MUSLIM NATIONALIST PARTY

—:o:—

MR. BRELVI'S SUGGESTIONS

BOMBAY, July 26.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has sent the following telegram to Dr. Ansari:—

Regret inability to attend meeting of the Muslim Nationalist Party. May I request you to place the following suggestions before the meeting? I humbly urge that the Party should be renamed the Congress Muslim Party having the object of carrying on propaganda in support of the policy and programme of the Congress among Muslims and enlisting them as members of the Congress. The supreme need of the country to-day is the strengthening of the Congress in order to enable it to give effect to the Calcutta resolution.

SOUND HEART OF COMMUNITY

The heart of the Muslim community is sound and it, and especially Muslim youths, are awaiting a clear lead. The Congress, again, is the only institution through which Muslim amendments to the Nehru Report can be successfully negotiated. I trust the Party will in response to Pandit Motilal Nehru's recent statement appoint a small committee with a definite mandate that it should negotiate a settlement and report to the party by the end of August.—A. P.

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT ON HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

CONGRESSMEN APPROVE OF RESOLUTION BEFORE A. I. C. C.

LAHORE, July 26.

Some prominent Congressmen are sending a wire to the President of the All-India Congress Committee, Pandit Motilal Nehru that the Punjab wholeheartedly supports the resolution before the A.I.C.C. regarding Bhagatsingh and Dutt's hunger-strike.—A.P.

FINANCE MEMBER AT DACCA

—:o:—

DACCA, July 25.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India arrived here to-day and is staying at the Government House. He will be receiving public deputation on the Datta-Aricha Railway project to-morrow.—Free Press.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails, 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Attached Section v G. I. P. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 28.

Congress Muslim Party meeting, Congress House, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. G. N. Joshi, Advocate will deliver a public lecture at the Brotherhood Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Bombay Land Revenue Policy and the Bardoli Report" when Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C. will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

—:o:—

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Raja Yoga" in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., on Saturday next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga, (G. I. P.) today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Smallpox 2 attacks and 3 deaths; Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 76; Total mortality this day last year was 62.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

A social gathering will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to congratulate the Students successful at the last University and other Examinations. Mr. S. N. Kalbag, the Vice-President, will be 'At Home' on the occasion, Mr. M. R. Jayakar has kindly consented to address the students.

There will be a musical programme also. Members of the community are requested to attend the function. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

ADDRESS TO MR. MANERIKAR.

An address will be given to Mr. B. R. Manerikar retired Superintendent of Aided Schools to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Hira Bang, near C. P. Tank, when Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, Chairman Schools Committee will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P and O mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AGED WOMAN

—:o:—

Dinabai David Divekar (65), an aged Jewess went to the water-tap of her room to wash her face, on the 18th instant, when she suddenly fell down and sustained fracture of the thigh. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Thursday evening. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SANITATION V. SUPERSTITIONS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The objections set up by such a number of Parsis to the closing up of the wells at the instance of the able Parsi Municipal Commissioner once more brings to them fore the question of Parsi religion. From my intimate knowledge of the conditions in Persia I gather that there is a movement among certain classes of people to re-establish the pre-Musalman institutions. This is exceedingly good news especially for the Parsis. But what is Persia to think when it hears such a large mass of Parsis to be still so deep in superstition in the name of religion as to resist closing of the wells in which, according to them, live spirits worthy of adoration. It is clear that the Parsis to-day are following a religion which is not far from spirit worship. Either therefore the Parsi leaders should support the sanitary reforms of their capable coreligionist, Mr. Dalal, or cease to claim for themselves the sole worship of one Almighty God.—Yours etc.,

ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI
Vice-President, Anjuman-e-Mavaddat.

July 25.

KHUSHI RECAPTURED BY SHAH MAHMUD

PESHAWAR CITY, July 25.

General Shahmahmud's forces are reported to have recaptured Khushi.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES DECLINE 7 POINTS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, July 26.

Previous Closing Rate	18.98
To-day's Opening Rate	19.05
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	18.91
Difference	—.07

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points. And after a further rise of 6 points prices declined on increased selling pressure influenced by favourable weather report. The market finally closed at a decline of 7 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

On Saturday the Liverpool market is due to open at a decline of 7 to 8 points while in Bombay Broach A/M. is expected to open at Rs. 341-0-0.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 26.

Previous Closing Rate	9.96
To-day's Opening Rate	10.01
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.03
Difference	+.07

Being influenced by unfavourable weather reports the Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 5 points and ruled very steady. Prices improved 10 points above last level and finally closed at a rise of 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 10.58 and Egyptians advanced 10 points to 17.05

—:o:—

BOLL-WEEVIL DAMAGE TO COTTON

—:o:—

TEXAS DROUGHT BROKEN

From our Special Correspondent.

New York, July 26.

According to latest report issued by the Garside Cotton Service the serious situation caused by drought in Texas is nearly relieved. Boll Weevil activity rapidly increasing in Northern parts of Georgia (acreage 3922000) Alabama (acres 3789000), Mississippi (acres 4403000) Lower third of the Cotton Belt safe and no possibility of disaster in these parts. The boll weevil is damaging young balls and stops fruiting in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas but the crop shows material gain owing to favourable weather. Indications point to considerable damage during the remainder of the season. Dry warm weather is urgently needed. Size of the crop depends weather possibilities during August. General sentiment bullish but financial situation checks aggressive Bull movement.

Between midnight and daybreak scattered showed in Oklahoma. Weather slightly warmer.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 26.

Silver Ready	24	7	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	24	9	0
Higher	0	2	0

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

1st Settlement	55	15	0
2nd Settlement	55	15	0
3rd Settlement	55	14	0

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S COMMUNALISM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with regret many will go through the present activities of Shaukat Ali which are decidedly communalistic and tend to strain the amity that has been created between the Hindus and Mussalmans, at a great sacrifice of the noble citizens. His latest contribution is to the "Khilafat," translation of which had appeared in your paper. It looks as though this warrior of Khilafat and once of Congress, having nothing to do at present, feels restless and could hardly keep his spirits idle. But at what cost of country's progress this brave soldier is killing his idleness, possibly he knows not. Let him open his eyes wide open and cleanse his heart, he is sure then to repent for the harm he is doing to his country for which he boasted to lay down his life once.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. P.

Bmbay, July 24.

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

—:o:—

VOLUNTEER ARRESTED

GRAIN DISTRIBUTED TO STRIKER

Stray assaults on loyalists by strikers were reported on Thursday and Friday in the mill area. While some workers were going home on Thursday evening they were stoned by the strikers at Naigaum and Chinchpokli.

Again similar incidents occurred at Naigaum on Friday morning. The police arrested one volunteer for disorderly behaviour at Naigaum.

The G. K. Union distributed grain to about 8,000 strikers on Thursday.

INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE AT MILLS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"There are 1,700 more men in today, and the attendance is 97,844."

MARATHI EDITOR'S ARREST

—:o:—

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE OF COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

Dattatraya Pandit, the editor of "Kali Yug", a local Marathi paper, has been arrested by the police for defying the Police Commissioner's order against holding meetings of strikers.

It is alleged that he organised a meeting of strikers at the Curry Road chawls and addressed it, on July 21. The police, on receipt of information, proceeded to the spot, but the meeting had dispersed before their arrival.

Deputy Inspector Sawant and Sub-Inspector Parulekar of the De Lisle Road Police Station arrested him last night on charges of being a member of an unlawful assembly and disobeying the Police Commissioner's order prohibiting meetings. He was taken to the police station where, it is stated, bail was offered to him, but he could not furnish it. He was, therefore, detained in police custody. The same night the Sri Ganesa Printing Works, where the "Kali Yug" was being printed, was raided by the police and some papers were seized.

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY ABKARI ACT

—:o:—

MR. S. AZIZ'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

The Bombay Government Gazette published on Thursday states:—

With reference to the foot-note to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XXXVII of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878) published at pages 83-84 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V, dated the 28th May 1929, it is notified that Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, M.L.C., has signed the report of the Select Committee subject to a minute of dissent shown below:—

After the meeting of the Select Committee I purposely visited some parts of my district which are going to be affected by the Bill. I met people of all castes, Bhils, Hindoos, Muhammadans, who have anything to do with the mhowra flowers and ascertained from them their wishes and difficulties. They one and all suggested that licence should not be given to only one, that unless at the end of the vacation period licence is granted to all who would happen to hold mhowra flowers more than the prescribed limit, the Act will work hard, and that unless the period of vacation is extended to 15th September, the Bhils will be hit. I propose that the necessary changes should be made. I am going also to give notice of the necessary amendments.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

—:o:—

Buddha Society:—The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. Narmadashankar D. Mehta, on Saturday the 28th instant at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be—Discipline for Buddhistic Nirvana and Vedantic Absolution.

PUNJAB EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SIMLA, July 26.

It is rumoured that Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, a prominent member of the Punjab Council who is Chairman of the Punjab Simon Committee, is likely to officiate in a temporary vacancy in the place of Sir Fazli Hussain who will officiate as Education Member of Government of India when Sir Mahomed Habibullah goes to Geneva. An announcement on the subject is likely to be made early next week.—A. P.

London.—The Development Bill has been passed by both houses of Parliament.—Reuter.

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152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

SIMONITE DOCTORS DISAGREE

—:o:—

NO SATISFACTORY DIAGNOSIS OF COMMUNAL TROUBLE

SHOULD LUCKNOW PACT BE RETAINED OR REPLACED

LONDON, July 25.

Enquiries in regard to the labours of the Simon Conference elicit that the Conference will not conclude taking evidence till the end of August. To-day, the Conference examined Mr. Hertschell of the India Office. Meanwhile, no satisfactory agreement seems to have been reached between Dr. Gour and Dr. Suhrawardy in regard to the communal question. The sb-committee has been enlarged and reconstituted as to include Raja Nawabali in addition to Dr. Gour and Dr. Suhrawardy. This sub-committee has been asked to determine, firstly, as to whether the Lucknow Pact should be retained or be replaced by a wholly new pact or should be altered only in certain respects and if so, in what respects.—Free Press Beam Service.

PRINCE OF WALES MEETS MEMBERS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25.

Particulars are available of the reception accorded to the members of the Indian Central Committee of Co-operation with the Simon Commission by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, it is stated, received each member of the Committee singly and chatted pleasantly with every one of them. Conversation, as far as can be ascertained, was confined to asking each member as to whether this was his first or second visit and also whether he belonged to the Assembly or the Council of State. The Prince, it is said, also paid a tribute in general terms to the labours of the Simon Conference.—Free Press Beam Service.

SIR BASIL ON COLONIAL BILL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

LONDON, July 26.

Sir Basil Blackett is the Chairman of a Committee appointed under Colonial Development Bill. The Committee consists of the following members:—Sir Felix Pole, Sir Alan Smith, Mr. Ernest Bevan and Mr. R. H. Jackson.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE AT HAVRE

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that all Powers concerned except Belgium have agreed upon Havre as the venue of the Reparations Conference. Belgium's acceptance is being solicited.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1929.

Nair Committee's Plight.

—:o:—

It is an open secret now that all is not well with the "Joint Free Conference". The subordinate position assigned to the Central Committee by Sir John Simon at the very outset should have been spurned by the Committee long ago. But being more or less a body of Government's nominees the Committee obeyed its masters, accepted the subordinate position with open eyes, put up with any number of humiliations, and hoped against hope. Uncomplaining it went on for months playing the second fiddle, never claiming a right which was not previously conceded by Sir John, never protesting lest its true position should be formally exposed. The Commission, though boycotted, was its own master. The Committee shared the boycott and was only ordered about by the Commission. It hoped to gain in England the prestige it had lost in India. But there its position was worse. The unkindest cut came from the new Premier, who openly stated that the "Joint Free" Conference as a body had not the support of influential opinion in India. The Nair Committee's disillusionment was complete when its own Chairman in his interview with the Free Press complained of flagrantly unequal treatment and exploded the myth of the "Joint Free Conference".

Sir John Simon was naturally chagrined. But he knew from experience that the Committee was, as a body and on the whole, safe and pliant enough, though occasionally sensitive enough to an affront. So even when he was given an opportunity to contradict or qualify Sir Sankaran's interview before it was published, he affected unconcern and declined to make any statement. He knew his team and, besides, it was impossible for him to contradict the interview. When, however, the entire Indian Nationalist Press resented the calculated affront to the Committee, which is after all an Indian Committee, Sir John was a little taken aback and is said now to be busy devising some method of keeping up appearances. Luncheons, dinners, receptions, ceremonial visits and photographs will not, he realises, quite suffice. Some sort of counter-statement by some person or other is obviously called for. It is said that Sir John is much too shrewd to make a statement in his own name. The loyal Committee is understood to have resolved to publish some sort of statement which, in the words of the Free Press, "while meeting with the approval of the Chairman of the Simon Commission will also be found palatable to the whole body of members of the Central Committee". It is no doubt the duty of the Committee to throw upon Sir John the responsibility of contradicting, or qualifying Sir Sankaran's statement. But we fear that the majority of the Committee will publish an apologia after making it sufficiently palatable to itself and acceptable to Sir John. What Sir Sankaran will then do is more than we can say. Much will depend upon the text of the expected statement. If he becomes a sadder man for the whole episode, let us hope he becomes wiser too. To him and to his Committee we offer our sympathies. But we must charge Sir John with having deceived the Committee with hopes of equality, knowing full well that the Committee was not meant to enjoy equality of power with the Commission and that the "Joint Free Conference" was only a figure of speech, a misnomer, a hoax and a fraud.

It is said that some make-believe attempts are now being made to add to the make-believe rights of the Central Committee in the reporting stage of the "Joint" Conference. In this respect, too, the Committee is doomed to be disappointed, unless its anticipations are very modest. For all the past professions of Sir John, while the Commission will expect the Committee to place all its cards on the table in the name of co-operation, it will not show all its own cards. The Commission is sure to withhold from the Committee a good part of its findings and recommendations till its whole Report is published. Sir Sankaran Nair's forebodings will be more than fulfilled. And the Central Committee will realise but too late that it has been trifled with all along. We have no desire to say, "We told you so." But the Central Committee might have spared itself and the country the humiliation of functioning merely as the Commission's bottle-washers.

Spiking Their Guns

—:o:—

The neat manner in which the MacDonald Government have spiked the guns of the "big bosses" in British finance who dominated the Baldwin administration and looked forward with confidence to making Egypt a reserve field for exploitation has naturally roused the ire of the men who stand unashamedly for the furtherance of British vested interests in all subject portions of the Empire. Egypt was technically no longer a "subject" portion, but Lord Lloyd, ideally the man for the job in the eyes of British vested interests, used his position in Cairo to remind the Egyptians that they were a subject race and that it was not King Fuad who really ruled over them, but he, Lord Lloyd, the representative of Britain. His "progresses" in the delta of the Nile, his parleys with the headmen and his constant, though indirect, interference with the internal administration of the country made it clear to even the moderate-minded Egyptians that so far as Lord Lloyd was concerned, the Declaration of 1922 was a mere scrap of paper.

If the MacDonald Government were to take up a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian question, in a manner honourable and amicable to both sides, from the point where they had left it when the first Labour administration went out of power, it was clear that Lord Lloyd, the chief obstacle to such settlement, must be asked to resign. But Mr. Henderson evidently gave him a chance to explain his position and his point of view. Lord Lloyd agreed to withhold from the Labour Government the benefit of that energy and vitality for which the Tory Press extols him. Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues rightly think that energy and vitality are certainly necessary in solving the Egyptian problem, but it would be a disaster to the happy termination of Britain's impossible situation at Cairo if that energy and vitality were of the Lord Lloyd type. The two most vocal critics of the new Government's strong measure in relieving Lord Lloyd of his post, his friends Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead, waxed wrathful over this brilliant coup by their political opponents but all that they contributed to the debate in the Lords was irrelevant to the issue. That issue is crystal clear The new Government declare their anxiety to grapple with the Egyptian problem in their own way and they cannot possibly have at Cairo a representative of Britain who is notoriously out of sympathy with their outlook, a man who has been during the four years that he held his post, the most disliked Englishman amongst the Egyptians. Lord Reading might have spared hurting the feelings of the people of the presidency of Bombay in his eulogy of Lord Lloyd. He said that there could not have been a more public-spirited Governor than Lord Lloyd. The record of Lord Lloyd's governorship is far too fresh in the minds of the people of this unfortunate Presidency, for us to recall here the chapter of the gigantic financial wastefulnss of Lloyd's Folly, a gross blunder for which the helpless tax-payers of the Presidency have to pay in interest alone to the tune of 20 lakhs annually. Lord Birkenhead in his castigation of the Labour Government was merely and grotesquely insolent. He chose to overlook the fact that the Dominions had been taken into confidence by the new Government in regard to the negotiations they are having with the Egyptian Government and grandiloquently threatened that he would "use the whole of his instruments to eject the Labour Government from office if they attempted a monstrous usurpation of the rights and privileges of Parliament."

This was, indeed, a ridiculous threat because the MacDonald Government have shown in the whole affair particular concern for the "rights and privileges of Parliament." The British Legislature has been acquainted with the facts of the dismissal of Lord Lloyd, the reasons for it and the stage at which the negotiations with the Egyptian Government stand. But the MacDonald Government will be committing a great mistake if they choose to disregard the warnings of the Egyptian Press and continue negotiations with Mahmoud Pasha. "Al Balagh," a Wafdist journal, interprets the dismissal of Lord Lloyd as meaning that the Labour Government does not favour negotiation "with the present dictatorial Egyptian Cabinet but with a freely-chosen democratic Government resulting from Parliamentary elections." This is a hint which the MacDonald Government cannot afford to ignore.

PARSIS & POLITICS

IS THE KHORSHED NARIMAN SCHOOL WRONG?

(BY G. K. N.)

I.

The Parsi press is mostly in the hands of the Moderates, not men of firm moderation but enlightened selfishness. It is dominated by people who have got to be religious zealots, if not bigots. The part they played in opposing Commissioner Mr. Dalal's excellent scheme for the prevention of malaria is fresh evidence of the tyranny of the orthodox. The Parsi journals do not so much represent, as helplessly pander to, the traffickers in spiritualities. To be fair, the "Kaiser-I-Hind's" tone on the subject was not quite adverse to the Commissioner's scientific project. Only, a progressive journal is expected to be less lukewarm in backing urgent reforms. Had there been a Parsi periodical of the old "Rast Goftar" calibre which reflected the views of Parsi thinkers, Mr. Dalal would have a sufficiency of strength to his elbow. It would have heartened him in his campaign against the preventible scourge of malaria.

It is somewhat disappointing that Mr. Khorshed Nariman, who, on points of religion, is an advanced thinker, omitted vigorously to uphold the Commissioner. It has been urged that the reactionary section of the Parsis, always in majority, had already so far thwarted him that he prudently considered it impolitic to give further cause for the convenient cries of outrage on religion and antagonise the influential mill-stones round this community's neck.

A DOUBLE BLUNDER.

However, it is not the bigotry of the community with which I am dealing at present. The question has been agitating the more advanced among the Parsis whether Mr. K. F. Nariman is about the only Parsi who holds nationalistic views in our community. I make bold to say that there are hundreds of my co-religionists, especially of the younger generation, who hold political views identically with those of the publicist of the Back Bay fame but who are unable to give expression to them having no suitable communal medium. The "Bombay Chronicle" is open to all; yes, but I have come across dozens of young men who are reluctant to take the trouble to enlighten their community except through periodicals which are widely read by the Parsis; and there they find no admittance. This is unfortunately, a double blunder. In the first place, the "Bombay Chronicle" because it is read widely by the non-Parsis is no loss a representative Parsi journal. In the second place despondency over the lack of an efficient Parsi organ in English invests the reactionary dailies with unreal importance.

PARSIS LOSING GROUND.

The point which Mr. K. Nariman recently made relative to Parsi position in politics was to my mind briefly this. The ordinary Parsis are entitled to their views, if as a community they believe that Swaraj is impossible, that the British will never relax their hold on India and they stand more to lose than to gain by joining the ranks of the Hindus and Musalmans who have set their heart on the realization of progressive political freedom. That, however, is an attitude which one can understand, contrary as it is to manifest proofs of sight and sound. But the suggestion that the Parsi community as a whole has the effrontery to stand between the Indian Nationalists and their aspirations is altogether preposterous. For who and what, after all, are the Parsis? Their entire capitalised wealth cannot weigh a feather's weight against the tons of gold owned by the Nationalist Hindus and the Musalmans. In point of intellectual advance, the Parsis are losing ground in geometrical progression. They are daily outdistanced by Moslems and low caste Hindus, thanks to the disastrous illusion of the governing classes that by offering jobs to the latter they would secure for ever their loyal adherence. Socially, the Parsis are no longer in the van. The best of them are outmatched by Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Tairsee.

I am no uncompromising opponent of the British. If the "Bombay Chronicle" permits me I would say that their rule in India compares favourably with the rule even in the Mandated territories, which are not subugated countries, by the French. Neither the Dutch in Java nor the greater Americans in the Philipines stand for honest eventual emancipation of the Asiatic subject races. For offences which, in their totality were much less grave than the political violence which has bereft India of *pax Britannica*, the French bombarded the most ancient cities in fair Syria and smiling Lebanon. And how can the unreasoning foes of Britain get over the fact that all the Syrians demanded from the French was a regime analogous to that obtaining in Iraq under Britain?

POLITICAL PRESCIENCE.

But the question is not exactly whether the British are fairer rulers than other Imperialistic Powers. Their own philosopher politician has laid down that good government is no substitute for self-government. What my community have to consider is: are the Parsis from a prudential and even from utilitarian stand point likely in the last resort to benefit by casting their lot with the Britishers with bandaged eyes? I say decidedly not. Take the instance of the Anglo-Indian community. Blood is thicker than water and yet Colonel Gidney, who is expected to have special leanings towards white men, plumped for the Congress. That way lies political prescience.

On the other hand, consider if it is at all feasible that the British, even if they meant it, can help any single community Sikhs, or Parsis, or Christians, should it be in a minority below a certain numerical level. It is preposterous to imagine that any set of rulers in the world would jeopardise their chances with the millions and favour relatively negligible thousands. The smallness of the number of the parties throws them mercilessly out of all political consideration of foreign rulers. Only indigenous rule can and must take count of them. Assuming for arguments' sake that a section of the Britishers desire it, it could never accord them that preferential treatment which some see visions of securing. That imbecile hope must vanish in the presence of the concrete position of the Englishmen themselves, in India to-day;—large numbers out of employ, larger willing to accept

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day

In Right Earnest.

On both sides of the Atlantic there is a very welcome move now on the parts of the Governments in power to take practical steps in the reduction of armaments. Mr. MacDonald's bold proposal to reduce the British naval programme for 1929-30 has been warmly welcomed by Mr. Hoover, who at an "impressive ceremony" held at Washington on Thursday to proclaim that the Kellogg Pact was effective, paid a generous tribute to Mr. MacDonald's efforts to tackle the question of disarmament in right earnest. He declared that it was the British Premier "who had introduced the principle of parity which they had now adopted." Mr. Hoover's announcement that the construction of three cruisers included in the American naval programme for this year will not begin "until there had been an opportunity for full consideration of their effect on the final agreement for naval parity" certainly provides the friends of disarmament in the American Legislature an opportunity to help Mr. Hoover by making a strong case for reduction.

Luncheon-Time Politics.

Lord Reading's speech at the Royal Empire Society's luncheon to the Central Committee was as conventional as the luncheon itself. That India is outside British party politics, that the Declaration of 1917 has been the guiding star of all the parties are the commonest of commonplaces. But no Indian school-boy would swallow the statement that all that Britain sought was fairness, justice and happiness of her (India's) people. Sir Sankaran Nair is reported to have "hypothesised" that the British Dominions and Colonies were founded on the principles of the freedom of person and property and the sanctity of agreements, but that in India these principles "had not been carried out completely." The Luncheon at least must have been a complete success.

Indian Salt Industry.

It is something that the Government of India have at last persuaded themselves to refer to the Tariff Board the question of making India self-supporting in respect of salt production. From centuries India produced all the salt she needed. But the British Government put so many and such frivolous restrictions upon its production both in British India and the States that a ready market was provided for foreign salt at the expense of the indigenous industry. When in course of time some portions of India, notably Bengal, cultivated a taste for foreign crushed salt, the difficulty of replacing it with indigenous product was made the ground for not encouraging the Indian industry. Even when the Taxation Enquiry Committee reported in 1926 that it was highly desirable to make India self-sufficient in the matter of salt supply, Government allowed a perfunctory departmental enquiry to shelve the recommendation. Agitation in the Central Legislature and in the country has now induced them to institute one more enquiry. But the fate of the Textile Tariff Board's recommendations once again reminds us that an enquiry is one thing and suitable action is another.

Zamindars Have Their Way.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen moved a useful Bill in the Council, but after a three hours' debate thereon quietly withdrew it on a flimsy assurance from Government. The Bill sought to repeal Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code which allows Divisional Commissioners to delegate their powers to talukdars and other superior landlords to recover their dues from their tenants or inferior holders by demanding securities and by attaching the property of the tenants. Mr. Swaminarayen cited several instances in which these delegated powers were grossly misused and rightly contended that it was a crude mediaeval method to give executive powers to landlords only because they were superior landlords. But the "Trustees" of the masses took up the cause of Zamindars and were duly seconded by their usual supporters. Curiously, however, on an assurance by the Revenue Secretary that Government would keep a close watch on the superior landlords, Mr. Swaminarayen withdrew his Bill. It is not safe to trust Government's discretion in the matter.

A Thought for the Day.

"Thoughts, even if you do not express them, will not go in vain. They have their consequences, their influences. A great thought is a great power; it moves mountains and alters the destiny of whole nations."

MR. V. S. SRINIVAS SASTRI.

WHO CAUSED THE GENERAL STRIKE?

Accusations and Counter Accusations

MR. DESHPANDE'S EVIDENCE BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY

—:o:—

Mr. Deshpande, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union was further cross-examined at the Strike Inquiry Court on Friday.

Replying to questions by Mr. Mody, he said that the principal grievance on which the general strike was called was the deliberate and open war started by the Mill-owners' Association against the Girni Kamgar Union.

CAMPAIGN OF VICTIMISATION.

Asked to explain his point further witnes stated that the Owners' Association had started a campaign of victimisation of members of the Union who were on the Mill Committees, prevented collection of subscriptions within the mill premises and refused to recognise the Mill Committees. The object of all such acts was to destroy the very basis of the Union.

Mr. Mody:—Then I take it that victimisation was one of the main issues in the dispute?

Mr. Deshpande:—That was one of the methods by which the Association sought to smash the Union.

Mr. Mody:—How long has this victimisation been going on?

Mr. Deshpande:—It has been going on for a long time.

Mr. Mody:—Was there no victimisation before March 1?

Mr. Deshpande:—There must have been many cases before that.

Mr. Mody:—So far as you are concerned the victimisation you refer to took place after March 1?

Mr. Deshpande:—There were cases of victimisation before that but we have not specified them in our letter to the Mill-owners' Association.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—The victimisation you are complaining of took place in the beginning of March?

Mr. Deshpande:—The campaign began much earlier, but we have noted the cases since March 1.

NO COMPLAINT MADE TO ASSOCIATION.

Chairman: The first intimation you gave to the Assocoation regarding victimisation was at the Joint Conference of the representatives of the Association and the Joint Strike Committee on April 16.

Mr. Deshpande:—Yes.

Asked why these cases of victimisation were not referred to the Fawcett Committee, witness said the Committee's terms of reference did not include such matters.

Mr. Mody:—Why did you not bring this question to the notice of the Association before April 18?

Mr. Deshpande:—Before that we did not have a true perspective of the matter.

Mr. Mody:—With regard to the question of victimisation there were two proposals before you at the Joint Conference. One was that in view of the impossibility of inquiring into 8 or 9 cases of alleged victimisation by calling witnesses two or three might be selected by the Joint Strike Committee and thoroughly threshed out as test cases. The other proposals, which was made by Mr. Bakhale, was that a special subcommittee might be appointed to go into the question of victimisation.

Mr. Deshpande:—That is true

Mr. Mody:—Both these proposals were turned down by you?

Mr. Deshpande:—The latter was turned down by you also.

Mr. Mody wished to know how he (Mr. Mody) had turned down the particular proposal. Witness replied that it was stated in the statement made by the Bombay Textile Labour Union. Directed by the Court to give his version of the affair, Mr. Deshpande said that Mr. Mody had accepted Mr. Bakhale's suggestion in a modified form.

Questioned by Mr. Bilaram why witness did not accept the suggestion of appointing a special committee to go in the question of victimisation as made by Mr. Bakhale, Mr. Deshpande said that there was no need for it as the representatives of both parties were already in conference, though primarily with regard the Fawcett Committee's Report. Moreover, the Committee suggested by Mr Bakhale was to consider questions of victimisation that might take place in future and had no reference to the present cases. The Girni Kamgar Union could not divorce the present from the future.

OWNERS AND WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. Mody then referred to the conference of the owners' and workers' representatives called by the General Member and asked Mr. Deshpande why the suggestion to absorb the old hands of the Wadia Mills in other mills was not accepted by the Union's spokesmen.

Mr. Deshpande:—It is one of the recognised principles of trade unionism that whenever there is a strike, the strike cannot be called off unless the men who struck are taken back to their jobs.

Mr. Mody:—Who caused the strike?

Mr. Deshpande:—You caused it. You wanted to smash our Union and you took the aggressive part.

Mr. Mody:—We are referring to the strike in the Spring Mill on the question of the reinstatement of one man.

Mr. Deshpande:—The strike in the Wadia Group of Mill was not on that question. There was victimisation in other mills than the Spring Mill.

Mr. Mody:—The strike in the Spring Mill was called by your Union?

Mr. Deshpande:—Yes, but it was your policy that led us to call the strike.

BREACH OF UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Mody:—The strike was called in breach of undertaking given by your Union and without intimation to the authorities?

Mr. Deshpande:—That might be your case, but I don't admit it

Mr. Mody:—When a notice was put up by Sir Ness Wadia saying that work in the mill will be resumed on April 8 what prevented the men from going into the mills?

Mr. Deshpande:—There were certain terms stipulated by Sir Ness to which the workers could agree.

Mr. Mody:—What were those terms?

Mr. Deshpande (reading from rough minutes taken on the occasion):—The first condition was that the men should resume work unconditionally; the second was that Sir Ness himself will hold an inquiry in regard to disputes in the three mills. If the result of the inquiry was in favour of the workers then they will be reinstated, if against them they will not be instated. His decision was to be final. The third condition was that when mills were restarted only such men as were wanted by the management would be taken back.

Mr. Mody: I put it to you that your Union had completely misrepresented the third condition.

Mr. Deshpande maintained that what he stated was correct and that the notes he had taken at that time fully bore it out.

Mr. Mody then asked which of the terms was not acceptable to the Union to which Mr. Deshpande replied that the chief objection was to the third condition, but as the proposals were put as a whole and could not be separated the Union had to oppose the proposals as a whole.

Mr. Mody: Is it your position that when a strike is called the management should sit idle without trying to start the mills with fresh hands and wait till it pleases the Union to let their men come back to work?

Mr. Deshpande: You can put it in that way. But I have never said that.

Returning to the Joint Conference between the owners' and the Joint Strike Committee's representatives Mr. Mody pointed out that the Union had two proposals before tmem for the employment of 6,000 and odd hands of the Wadia group who had gone on strike. The one was that the Wadia group itself would absorb 4,000 men and as regards the remaining hands Mr. Mody himself had assured that there would be no difficulty in absorbing them in some other mills. In fact a representative of the Currumbhoy group of mills had agreed at the very moment that he could take about 1,000 men.

Mr. Deshpande admitted the truth of Mr. Mody's statement.

Thereafter Mr. Mody asked witness whether it was not true that for several months prior to the strike the Union had not been creating an atmosphere for strike.

Mr. Deshpande denied the allegation.

Mr. Mody: I put it to you definitely that you did not want peace in the industry?

Mr. Deshpande: That is not so.

Mr. Mody: I say you have been trying to manufacture grievances from time to time—continually manufacturing grievances?

Mr. Deshpande: You are bound to say all these things.

The Chairman, intervening, asked witness to give an answer to the question whereupon Mr. Deshpande said "certainly it is not true."

Mr. Mody then referred witness to certain issues of the paper "Kranti" in which there were articles dealing with the possibility of a general strike. Mr. Deshpande disputed the English translations of the articles referred to whereupon it was decided to reserve further cross-examination regarding them till the originals had been produced.

Mr. Mody then questioned witness about several hand-bills issued by the Union before April 24, asking the men to be ready for a general strike.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

When the Court met after lunch Mr. Mody put in several hand-bills issued by the Girni Kamgar Union as exhibits. A few copies of the "Kranti," a Labour paper which was edited by Mr. Deshpande were also put in as exhibit in spite of his objection.

To Mr. Mody Mr. Deshpande said that he was not in a position to state the number of men on strike who were in Bombay or gone to the villages. He refused to accept the statement of the mill-owners that 98,000 men had resumed work.

The Court then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

LLOYD DEBATE IN COMMONS

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1).

ernment at home. It is "little startling to find that after this record and four years in Egypt there was a change in Government almost simultaneously with which a position seemed to have been forced on Lord Lloyd that he must resign.—Reuter.

"DOMINIONS TAKEN INTO CONFIDENCE"

LONDON, July 25.

In the course of much questioning of Government as regards, "inter alia", the despatch from Mr. Henderson sent to Lord Lloyd on 3rd July Lord Parmoor replying to Lord Reading said that a change in the procedure previously mentioned "might be all important" and Lord Passfield said that Dominions had been fully taken into the Government's confidence as regards the negotiations in progress.

Lord Brentford (formerly Sir William Joynson Hicks) who said that Lord Lloyd fully enjoyed the late Government's confidence asked with whom there were negotiations.

Lord Passfield replied: "With the Government of Egypt. They are not yet complete."—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD'S THREAT OF EJECTING LABOUR FROM OFFICE

LONDON, July 25.

Lord Birkenhead characterised the Government's attitude as scandalous, indecorous and unprecedented, and particularly criticised fact that Mr. Henderson's telegram of 3rd July to Lord Lloyd had not been obtained from the foreign Office.

Lord Passfield, intervening, said that certain matters could not be produced in public interest.

Lord Birkenhead retorted that this telegram was the privot of the resignation story, and it was the duty of Parliament to investigate circumstances. He suggested that formal negotiations were actually proceeding between Government and high personages representing Egypt without Lord Lloyd being informed and asked: "Are negotiations to be concluded without Parliament being informed"? He hoped the rumour that the document had been actually signed was not true, indeed it was incredible. He concluded by saying that a minority Government had no right to make bold and novel experiments in the fabric of the Empire; and he would use the whole of his instruments to eject them from office if they attempted so monstrous a usurpation of the rights and privileges of Parliament.—Reuter.

"LA PATRIE" HAILS LLOYD'S RESIGNATION WITH DELIGHT

LONDON, July 25.

Cairo.—"La Patrie," an European organ with Wafd sympathies, expresses the opinion that the resignation of Lord Lloyd will facilitate the solution of some of tht Anglo-Egyptian problems because "one of the implacable enemies of our national liberty has been removed."—Reuter.

'AL BALAGH'S' INTERPRETATION OF LLOYD'S WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, July 25.

Cairo.—Nationalist newspaper "Al Balagh" interprets the withdrawal of Lord Lloyd as meaning that the Labour Government does not favour negotiating "with the present distatorial Egyptian Cabinet but with a freely-chosen democratic government resulting from Parliamentary elections."—Reuter.

"NOT A RESULT OF DISAGREEMENT"

LONDON, July 26.

Rugby.-According to "The Times" Lord Lloyd's resignation is not the result of any disagreement with the Labour Government on any specific subject and there never had been any discussion of Egyptian policy with him.—B. O. W.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA

The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor Students' Home Poona) has recently purchased a plot of ground worth Rs. 20,000 in Sadashiv Peth, where new buildings have been erected to accommodate sixty students. The opening ceremony of these buildings will take place at the hands of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., editor of the Kesari, on Sunday (28th inst.) at 5-30 p.m.

HAVEN FOR HINDU WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Commendable Work Of The Rescue Home

—:o:—

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS ON ITS ANGELIC MISSION

A large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the inauguration of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society which was held in the Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presiding.

The Society owes its existence to the inspiration derived from the late Lala Lajpat Rai. In the public meeting held on the 9th January, 1927 to mourn the loss of the late Swami Shraddhanand, the Hindus of Bombay resolved to perpetuate the memory of the late Swamiji by starting a Rescue Home in Bombay. After a few months of incessant efforts, the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society was registered on the 22nd December, 1927 under Act XXI of 1860, with the main object of providing shelter and render assistance to Hindu women in distress without any distinction of class or caste:

The Ashram began its work with 4 women and 4 children rescued by the Hindu Sabha Matunga. It gave shelter to 64 women, 40 children and infants during the period of seventeen months since its existence. The inmates comprise many castes including the untouchables.

MR. JAYAKAR WELCOMES GUESTS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the President of the Society in extending a warm welcome to the guests declared that it was the first appearance of the Society before the public after very quiet work for nearly three years. The promoters of the Rescue Home were extremely anxious not to come before the public until they had justified their existence. It was an old Hindu tradition that an institution should not thrust upon public attention until after a long period of quiet and assiduous work. The Society had been maintaining in a very humble way a Rescue Home at Matunga.

NOTHING COMMUNAL ABOUT IT.

The speaker without being controversial felt called upon to say that there was nothing communal about the institution. It was purely a work of philanthropy and charity intended to afford rescue and habitation to women and children who were stranded in Bombay. There was nothing communal about it except that the inmates of the Home happened to be Hindus. It was the peculiarity of times that generally Hindu women found themselves stranded. This fact could be gleaned from the recent heart rending story of a Hindu woman who was stranded and sold, published in the papers. The Rescue Home sent out emissaries and Agents especially to stations and embarking places and helped stranded women to go back to their homes.

The institution did not propose to create barriers between itself and the Seva Sadan, another institution doing admirable work in the direction. It would work in co-operation with Seva Sadan but Mr. Jayakar felt there was a distinct need for an institution which would cater to the needs of the Hindus alone because it was the Hindu women of the poorest type that required this help most.

A WARNING TO HINDUS.

After explaining how Hindu women became easy prey to bad men and how other watchful missionaries seduced them, Mr. Jayakar said it was the duty of every religion and community to find means for the protection of its women and children. The Hindu community had reduced by 6 per cent during the last 20 years and the sooner they realised their duty by their poor women and children the better. They should see that not a single woman nor child was decoyed from the religion by temptation or fraud.

Concluding Mr. Jayakar said that the most stressing need of the Rescue Home was help but more than that he would ask for good-will of the people towards the work the institution was doing.

In asking Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to take the chair, Seth Govindlal Shivlal Motilal said that the commendable work of the institution could continue only with the support of the public.

Mr. B. G. Kher said that the work should have been started at least 30 years before.

MR. NATARAJAN MUCH PLEASED.

Mr. K. Natarajan speaking next said that the Hindu Society as it was organised in days gone by, provided adequate protection for its feeble women and children. It was their sacred duty to provide for them and was highly pleased with the work of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society which had rescued about 69 women and children in the last three years.

While Mr. Natarajan agreed that such institutions should not be agressively communal he at the same time felt from experience that a Home of its kind could not be conducted effectively and successfully without the stimulous of religion.

Mrs. Yasodabai Bhat, Pandit Ananda Priya and Swami Vishwananda also emphasised the necessity of carrying on intensive work of uplift among the down-trodden Hindu women.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his remarks agreed with Mr. Kher that the work should have started at least 30 years earlier. It was a matter of extreme humiliation that so far there was no institution of its kind among Hindus."

He did not think the communal aspect of the question should have been stressed so much because in what they were doing they were only following the good lead given by other communities each of whom had an organisation to protect its women and children.

He was not a communalist and he would certainly not advise anybody to be aggressively communal. He considered it would be a bad day for Hinduism if it became aggressive. At the same time he would not allow any harm to be done to his community or allow other people to encroach upon its rights. He would stand by the right of every community in this respect.

It became a crime in the eyes of God and civilization when in the name of religion helpless girls and women were being persecuted and seduced and he had no doubt every decent man will condemn it. He was glad that the Hindu Rescue Home was doing such angelic work and he fervently appealed to the Hindus to give their whole-hearted support to it.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman moved by Dr. Savarkar and seconded by Seth Mavji Govindji, the function terminated.

BENGAL BANKING COMMITTEE.

The personnel of the Bengal Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee is announced to-day. K. C. De, I.C.S. (Retired) will be Chairman. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hamayatuddin Ahmad Secretary, Barisal, Central Cooperative Bank (Cooperative Expert), Dr. J. C. Sinha, Dacca University (Indian Economist), Rai BadridasJ Geonka, merchant, (representative of commerce), Dr. Narendranath Law, Indigenous Banker, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haq, Pleader, Nadia (Agricultural interest), Rai Sashadhar Ghosh Bahadur, Pleader, Mymensnigh (Urban interest) members and Jogesh Chandra Chowdhury Deputy Collector (Secretary).—A. P.

PT MOTILAL'S REASONS FOR COUNCIL BOYCOTT

U. P. Congress Committee's Call to Members

POLITICAL HUNGER-STRIKERS CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

A prolonged debate was held till late last night at a meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee held under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the question of resignation by the Congress members from the Legislatures. After about three hours' discussion, the Committee adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution of Mr. Palliwal calling upon the Congress members in the Councils to resign their seats and not to participate in the Council elections so long as the country did not get self-government, or so long as there was no honourable compromise between the representatives of the Indian nation and those of England. The Committee rejected the amendment of Mr. Balkrishna holding the recommendation of the Congress Working Committee as untimely and harmful to the national solidarity and requesting the All-India Congress Committee to postpone the consideration of the question till the Lahore Congress.

REASONS FOR ACTION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed the reasons which prompted the Working Committee to advise the Congress members to withdrarw from the Councils. The Government, he pointed out, had said that it would consider the question contained in the Calcutta Congress resolution after 31st December 1929, namely, after the limit fixed by the resolution. The Viceroy had said that after 31st December 1929 it would be possible to place side by side both the Simon Commission's Report and the Nehru Report to see which was the better. If, asserted Panditji, they waited to see the Simon Commission Report then where was the question of boycott of the Commission. Assuming that passing of the Calcutta Resolution fixing the limit as early as 31st December 1929 was a mistake, he, as an officer of the Congress, had to abide by it, and it was the duty of the Executive to advise such steps as could not change the Congress Resolution, and after knowing that Government would not consider their demands by the 31st of December 1929, remaining in Council would, in his opinion, be against the mandate of the Calcutta Congress. "Our experience in the Councils was that we cannot do there anything more than any moderate or responsivist could do."

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Balkrishna speaking on his amendment asserted that the Congress and the Swaraj Party had from the very beginning been committing blunders on the question of doing work through the Councils and the present move of the Working Committee was the greatest blunder. As one of the grounds for such move, the speaker said it was contended that there was barbarous repression and arrests so they should give up the Councils. "I say the Swaraj Party had initiated the question of Council entry at one time. In his opinion the criticism of the conduct of the Swarajya Party was not relevant.

Mr. Balakrishna contended the condition of the country demanded that some good should be done to the poor masses and that he said could only be done through Councils.

A member demanded that Pandit Motilal Nehru should openly confess that a mistake had been committed in deciding to work in the Councils. He appealed to the Pandit to now frame a programme completely on the lines of the original programme of Mahatma Gandhi.

After several more speeches Mr. Palliwal's resolution was carried

The Committee also recorded the resolutions expressing sympathy with Bhagatsingh and Dutt and other comrades in Lahore who are on hunger strike at the peril of their lives in order to vindicate the rights of the political prisoners, and resolved to observe the 4th August all over the Province as the Political Sufferer's Day and also congratulating the Punjab people on the gallant way in which they are facing the methods of repression of the Government. The Committee expressed a feeling that repression was being resorted to prevent the successful holding of the next Congress in Lahore.—Free Press.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS AT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

MADRAS MEMBERS ABSENT

ALLAHABAD, July 26

While the All-India Congress Committee meets this afternoon, the Working Committee met at ten this morning under the chairmanship of Pandit Motilal Nehru when ten other members were also present, namely, Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Ansari, Babu Subhas Bose, Mr. Sen Gupta, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Jawahar Nehru, Dr. Seetharamayya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Sardul Singh. Absentees were Pandit Malaviya, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Seoprasad Gupta. Pandit Malaviya is arriving this afternoon from Simla, Seth Jamanlal is also expected this afternoon while Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is probably not coming. Mr. Seoprasad Gupta is not in India.

MADRAS MEMBERS MISSING.

Not only Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has not come, but members of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee with the exception of two appear to have boycotted the Congress Committee meeting. But they have sent two representatives including Mr. Satyamurthi for opposing the boycott of Councils. Andhra is not strongly represented, neither is Punjab or Bombay. Bengal will be better represented, members incluing Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. Nirmul Chunder Chunder. A number of members of Assembly and provincial councils including Mr. Gayaprasad, Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra, Seth Govindas, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and others including Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadeo Desai were present at at the discussions of the Working Committee.

TREND OF DISCUSSIONS.

The hope is entertained in the Congress circles that the trend of discussions at the A.I.C.C. this afternoon will be different from that noticed last night at the United Provincial Congress Committee meeting which adopted resolution of severe boycott of Legislatures. But the anti-boycott section fears that in the absence of a good contingent from Tamil Nadu, Bombay and Central Provinces and voting by show of hands and not according to the provinces, decision might tend in the direction of confirming the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee. At the same time Subhash Chandra Bose and Sen Gupta are reported to be pressing the Bengal view in favour of Council work, in the Working Committee.—A. P.

CONGRESS BAN ON COUNCIL

—:o:—

A MADRAS MESSAGE TO PT. MOTILAL

MADRAS, July 24.

The following telegram was sent to-day to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Allahabad, for being placed before the All-India Congress Committee meeting:

"We members of the All-India Congress Committee and members of the Madras Legislative Council and Council of State regret our inability to attend the meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad on 26th July. We feel strongly that resignation of Congressmen from legislatures now will be harmful to the highest national interests. It will weaken the people and strengthen the bureaucracy and its allies. It will not help the promotion of constructive programme but may retard it. Work inside and outside the legislatures must be carried by Congressmen for promoting Congress constructive programme and strengthening spirit of resistance to the bureaucracy. We earnestly request the A.I.C.C. to drop the question without dividing the Congress and disturbing the understanding among Congressmen regarding Councils and Council work."

The signatories include thirteen Congress members of the Madras Council, two Congress members of the Council of State, namely, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and Dr. Ramrao.—A.P.

EARLIER CAUSES OF COMMUNAL CONFLICT

"Hindus Provoked By Muslim Fanatics' Propaganda

—:o:—

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE RIOTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

The Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee met at the Secretariat on Friday and examined four more witnesses.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey Thakkar giving further evidence tendered a book written by Sir Sankaran Nair regarding Moplah riots and said that the bitterness then created between Hindus and Muslims had continued up to this day. The book, he said, described many of the atrocities perpetrated by Moplahs on Hindus.

Mr. Khan: How do you connect the Moplah riot of 1921 with the riots in Bombay in 1929?

Witness: That was the first conflict which started Hindu-Muslim tension.

Mr. Khan: What in your opinion is at the bottom of Bombay riots?

Witness: The great contempt with which Hindus are looked upon by Musalmans.

Mr. Chapsey here wanted to tender a long list of Hindu-Muslim riots that had taken place all over India.

Mr. Khan: What is the relevency of these riots to the present enquiry?

Witness stated that he would be able to show from it that as a rule Muslims were aggressive and Hindus merely passive victims.

WHOSE FAULT?

Mr. Khan: According to you Government showed favouritism to Muslim rioters at Godhra? How do you say that?

Witness: Uptill now not a single murderer has been arrested by the police.

Mr. Khan: Whose fault is it?

Witness: If Government wanted to trace the culprits, they would have done it any how.

MR. SHAUKAT'S CAWNPORE PERFORMANCE.

Proceeding witness tendered the Cawnpore speech of Mr. Shaukat Ali which 'so far as the Hindus were concerned was full of poison'. The speech also poured contempt on the Nehru report.

Witness challenged Mr. Shaukat Ali to deny that in his Cawnpore speech he had said that "he would pull out the eyes of Hindus".

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri pointed out that the exact statement admitted to have been made by Mr. Shaukat Ali was that "he would pull out the eyes of anybody who looked despisingly at Islam".

Mr. Khan: That does not apply to Hindus alone.

Witness: But throughout his speech he referred to Hindus and he could not have referred it to anybody else.

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT.

Proceeding witness said it was not correct to say that Muslims were against the Nehru Report. Prominent Muslims like Raja of Muhamadabad and Sir Ali Imam supported it. In fact, a large body of Muslims at the Cawnpore meeting asked Mr. Shaukat Ali not to speak on behalf of the Muslims.

IN THE PRE-ARYA SAMAJ DAYS

Witness produced literature to show that long before the Arya Samaj came into existence Maulanas and Maulvis wrote books preaching hatred and hostility towards Hindus and ridiculing the Hindu religion.

Mr. Khan: How is it relevent?

Witness: I want to show that the sole aim of the Arya Samaj has been to bring about social reform among the Hindu community and only after persistent provacation from the other side that the "Suddhi" and "Sangathan" movements have been brought into existence.

MR. GINWALLA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, the next witness examined, declared that the immediate cause of the riots was the attack on Pathans. The trouble took a communal turn when the Pathans sought the help of Mahomedans and Muslim leaders appealed to Muslims to help them.

Chairman: Who were those Muslim leaders?

Witness: Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali.

Mr. Khan: Are you referring to the Anjuman-i-Islam meeting?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Khan: The appeal that was made there was only for the protection of Pathans against murder. Was there anything wrong in it?

GIVING IT A COMMUNAL TURN.

Witness: I don't say it is wrong. Mr. Shaukat Ali appealed to Muslims to protect Pathans not because they were citizens but they were their co-religionists. That gave a communal turn to the trouble.

Witness suggested a permanent organization of the leaders of all Mohollas to preserve communal harmony in the city. This organisation should be under the supervision of the Corporation.

FIRING AS A LAST RESORT.

He further stated that the police should not resort to firing except as a last step.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: Have you come across any instance in the Bombay riots, when the military resorted to firing when it was not needed?

Witness: My complaint is with regard to workers' meetings. I am told that when the Hon. Magistrate asks the military to disperse the crowd, they do so not by using lighter force like a baton charge but straight resort to firing.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: What should they do?

Witness: They should not open firing unless they are in danger of being over-powered. Otherwise they should disperse a crowd by a baton charge.

MR. SHERIFF D. KANJI'S EVIDENCE

—:o:—

Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, member of the Municipal Corporation for a number of years and President of the Bombay Education Society, was then called upon to give evidence. Witness said that on the 5th February while he was going to office he saw two disturbances taking place at Crawford Market immediately after which all the shops were closed. After going to his office he consulted his friends who told him that the situation was very serious and that further assaults on Pathans must be stopped. He agreed with them and at the same time considered that the Pathans who had come out might do harm to the city. With a view to save the fair name of the city it was decided to call a meeting at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall.

Mr. Khan: It is suggested that the meeting was an eye-wash and that the real object was to turn the Pathan fight into a Hindu-Muslim fight.

Witness said that he did not want to give such replies as might cause further misunderstanding and tension.

Witness at first did not want to answer that question as he thought that it might lead to further misunderstanding.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri explained that the question was put to him simply because some witnesses had complained about the speech made by Mr. Shaukat Ali at the meeting. The Committee wanted to know whether there was any truth in these allegations.

Witness answering the question asserted that the resolutions passed at the meeting were genuine. The meeting was called by them not as Mahomedans but as citizens of Bombay and their intentions were absolutely honest and 'bona fide'.

The examination of the witness was not completed when the Committee adjourned to Saturday.

MR. DIMTIMKAR'S EVIDENCE

—:o:—

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Secretary, Bombay Muslim Committee, has sent us the following letter which he has addressed to the Chairman of the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee:—

My attention has been drawn to two letters from the Hon. Secretaries of the Matunga Residents' Association and the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, addressed to you, appearing in some of the local papers. They are apparently drafted by one and the same agency.

The statements which have been imputed to me were really made by my colleague, Mr. Nabiullah. I give below the relevent extract from Mr. Nabiullah's evidence.

"Mr. Khan:—As a matter of fact, are there any Akhadas in Bombay where sword practice and the use of knives is being taught in a general way?

Mr. Nabiullah:—I have got a statement of a certain person to that effect, but I am told there is one place doing that in Matunga. I am told Pardeshi Bhayyas are regularly taught in the use of lathi, swords and knives for an hour or two in the mornings.

Mr. Khan:—Sword requires a license.

Mr Nabiullah:—That is done secretly. The whole of Matunga is entirely a Hindu locality. There is none else. There is only one Mahomedan Orphanage, the Sir Currimbhoy Orphanage, which suffered a good deal during the last riots.

Mr. Dimtimkar:—They were going to set a mosque on fire.

Mr. Nabiullah:—The residents there do not want anybody who is a non-Hindu, they want purely Hindus so that nothing may leak out or go out.

Mr. Khan:—You say, there are, as a matter of fact, entirely Hindu Akhadas in the north of the Island where sword practice is taught?

Divan Bahadur Jhaveri:—He said only one place.

Mr. Nabiullah:—Yes, only at one place."

From this extract it is apparent that the allegations were not against any particular organization. So far as the existence of the Akhada movement in the Matunga locality is concerned we have in support of it the evidence of no less a person than Mr. K. M. Munshi, who has deposed that "there was no doubt that an institute at Matunga some acrobat feats with a long strip of metal with a handle, were being taught but it was certainly not a sword." Mr. Munshi is perfectly right. If novices at sword practice were entrusted with real swords they are likely to kill themselves. Hence they begin *with a long strip of metal with a handle*. The object is only sword practice.

Mr. Nabiullah's statement with regard to the existence of Akhadas at Matunga is further corroborated by the Hon. Mr. Hotson, who in reply to Mr. Khan's question whether he had heard of the existence of any "Akhadas" at Matunga said he had heard of it, and that Mr. Kelly might be asked about it.

The correspondents say that "during the course of the riots although there was no police protection—the police force having been wholly engaged at the seat of troubles—the small minority of Mahomedan residents of the locality had absolutely no complaint to make against the Hindus of the place," and the correspondents deny that any attempts were made to get the orphanage shifted from the locality. With reference to the above I beg to submit a copy of the statement referred to in Mr. Nabiullah's evidence which proves that not only attempts were made to set the orphanage mosque on fire but also to murder some of the inmates of the orphanage. It should be noted that the orphan boys residing in the orphanage against whom the correspondents have made allegations, are of the average age of hardly twelve. Th correspondents are perfectly right when they say that there was practically no police protection, as all attempts on the part of the inmates of the orphanage to get police protection had elicited the only reply that the police may be informed when the mosques was actually set on fire.

BOMBAY RIOTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

DR. MOONJE AT KHAR

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I find in the proceedings of the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee that Mr. Jaykar has made a statement in connection with the hooting incident of Dr. Moonje at Khar, that the youths did not want to hear anything about communalism, but later they apologised—; I will thank you, Sir, to publish the following few lines in view of the fact that the said statement of Mr. Jaykar that the youths apologised is far from truth.

I had presided over the said meeting at Khar when Dr. Moonje came to address the meeting of the youths. I had in my short presidential speech made it abundantly clear to Dr. Moonje that the youths are out to remove the canker of communalism which is the root cause of present day evil and as such, the youths never agreed with any movement which attempted to inculcate the spirit of communalism.

When Dr. Moonje began to address the meeting, one or two irresponsible youths made an attempt to interrupt the proceedings, but they were peremptorily dealt with and Dr. Moonje was then able to proceed with his speech.

Later on, when the press came out with glaring headlines that Dr. Moonje was hooted down at Khar, some of us who had organised the meeting felt that an explanation ought to be given in fairness not only to Dr. Moonje but even to the organisers of the meeting, that the organisers were sorry for the unwanted interruption of one or two irresponsible youths who created a scheme for a while.

If Mr. Jaykar holds a view that this explanation which appeared later, was an apology, I am sorry to point out, Sir, that it is his misunderstand.—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

Khar, July 25.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Bangs Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to 7th Aug.
Banks Buyiog T T 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Mail
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 128-3|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 126 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 135-1|4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 163
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 11/16 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 27/32 25th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 25th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 24th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7/16 24th inst.; 24 3/8 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 1/2 24th inst.; 24 7/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 1/2 24th inst.; 52 7/8 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.; 24th inst; 5-1/2 p.c. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5-13/16 p.c. 24th inst.; 5 13/16 p.c. 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 p.c. Nominal. 3 mos. 2-1/2 p.c; 6 mos. 3 p.c.; 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c
Tone:—Steady.
Tone of Silver:—Dull. China sold. Buyers holding back.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 26.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-3-6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1937 Rs. 90|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78/2

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/6

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/1

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8

4 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1|2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/2 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101|15|0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/7/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 26.

3 months Discounts 5 1|2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

JOINT STOCK COMPANIS

—:o:—

MAY 1929

Bombay, July 26.

The supplement to the "Indian trade Journal dated 18th July states that during the month of May, 1,929, 64 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 27 crores, as against 71 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 8 crores in the preceding month, and 48 companies with Rs. 2,93 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 24 companies with an authorised capital of about Rs. 26 crores. The largest flotation in May was the Swaraj Bank, Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores.

Six companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 29 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of May, 1929. Two companies with an authorised capital of about Rs. 12 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st May, 1929, were finally dissolved during the month of May, 1929.

There was a net increase of Rs. 14 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of May, 1929.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 25.

Total Bullion	£150,700,000
Public Deposits	£ 11,700,000
Other Deposits	£ 97,500,000
Government Securities	£ 50,800,000
Other Securities	£ 33,100,000
Notes and Coin	£ 43,400,000
Notes in Circulation	£367,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	39.72 p.c.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 25.

Silver:—Market is dull.
Spot 24-3|8
Forward 24-7|16

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, July 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, Quality, Spot 16-1|8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-5|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1|2
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Milan on London	92.76
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.79
T.T. London on Prague	163.90

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-1|2.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registers)! £126-1|2.
National Bank £49-3|4.
Eastern Bank £6-5|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-7|8
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £99-7|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £49-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £55-3|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £64-3|8.
Consols £54-1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-3|4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-1|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 25.

Demand Bills 484.75

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept, per cwt., 12|- nominal.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|1-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|2-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|3-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb., Spot Sellers 11d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £9-0-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £17-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers July-Aug. £19-0-0.

MR. ELDER MURDERED

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Mr. Elder, victim of mail train tragedy, is now definitely stated by the police to have been murdered. Mr. Elder was a native of Dundee in Scotland and was aged 34.—A. T.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

Major Graham Pole's Volley of Questions

TIN PLATE WORKERS GRIEVANCES AND CONDITION OF LABOUR IN STATES

Major Pole asked the Secretary of State for India if he will state what is the constitution of the new Council of Agricultural Research and what are its special functions; and if the whole financial provision for the Council is subject to the vote of the Indian Legislative Assembly?

Mr. Benn: I am sending the hon. member a copy of a resolution of the Government of India describing the constitution and functions of the Council. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative. The Legislative Assembly has voted Rs. 1,40,000 to meet this year's expenses.

TIN-PLATE WORKERS, JAMSHEDPUR.

Major Pole asked the Secretary of State for India whether the strike of the tin-plate workers at Jamshedpur, which began over six weeks ago, is still unsettled; whether he will give the number of workers involved and the cause of the dispute; and if action has been taken by the Government, under the Trade Disputes Act, to attempt to secure a settlement of this dispute?

Mr. Benn: The strike at Jamshedpur began on the 6th April and is still unsettled. The whole of the tin-plate workers numbering about 3,000 were involved. The grievances they allege are arbitrary suspensions and transfers, failure on the part of the Company to reinstate 11 discharged hands, bad treatment by the Superintendent of the Hot Mill and failure to grant a general increase of wages in the Hot Mill, which increase, they say, was promised. The appointment of a Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation is a matter which, under Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, is within the discretion of the Provincial Government who have not considered action desirable.

BAR COUNCILS ACT, 1926.

Major Pole asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has received an answer to the inquiry made of the Government of India concerning the rule issued by the High Court at Rangoon under the Bar Councils Act of 1926, debarring all those from practising either in the High Court or the lower courts in Burma who have not been enrolled in the Rangoon High Court; and what action the Government prooses to take concerning this rule issued by the Rangoon High Court in view of the fact that the Bar Councils Act of 1926 expressly permits advocates enrolled in the High Courts in any of the provinces of India to practise, of right, in the lower courts in other provinces and, subject to conditions laid down by the Bar Council of the High Court concerned, in the High Courts of those provinces?

Mr. Benn: I have not yet received a reply to the inquiry made by my predecessor of the Government of India on this subject, but have taken steps to expedite the matter and shall let my hon. and gallant friend know when the information has been received.

LABOUR (STATES).

Major Pole asked the Secretary of State for India whether his notice has been drawn to the assurance given by Sir Atul Chatterjee to the International Labour Conference this year at Geneva that any draft convention of the Conference on forced labour would receive the careful consideration of the more important Indian States; whether, in view of this assurance, the Government will send the draft questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office on the subject to the rulers of the Indian States and obtain their replies; and whether he will inform the House as to whether any of the Indian States have ratified any of the draft conventions of the International Labour Conference in the past?

Mr. Benn: The position of the States in regard to such conventions was fully explained in a letter from the Earl of Birkenhead to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated the 28th September, 1927, a copy of which I will send to my hon. and gallant friend. I will also place one in the Library. In that letter it was stated that, although the Government of India cannot undertake to make effective in the Indian States the provisions of a draft convention ratified on behalf of British India, they will bring the convention to the notice of those States to which its provisions appear to be relevant, and will also be prepared, when necessary, to use their good offices with the authorities of such States to induce them to apply so far as possible the provisions of the convention within their territories. I propose to ask the Government of India, when they reply to the questionnaire relating to forced labour, to consider whether they can supply any relevant information in regard to the Indian States.

M. TROTSKY.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Home Secretary whether M. Trotsky will be permitted to come to England?

Sir G. Penny asked the Home Secretary whether any decision has been arrived at in regard to the application made by M. Trotsky to come to live in this country?

Mr. Clynes: The Government, having carefully considered all the circumstances of the case, have decided against the grant of facilities to enable M. Trotsky to visit this country.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that in the past Kossuth, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, Karl Marx and others have been permitted to come to this country?

Mr. Speaker: The question which the right hon. and gallant gentleman has on the Paper is very definite and the answer was very definite, and there does not seem to be anything more to be said about it.

Mr. Harris: On a point of order. Is it not a tradition of this House that the right of asylum is the most sacred thing in this country, and are we not to be permitted to cross-examine Ministers on a decision of this kind whether they are right or wrong?

Mr. Speaker: No point of order arises.

Colonel Wedgwood: On a point of order. May I ask whether we are prohibited from asking any questions as to the reasons which have led the Government to commit this act of "safety first"?

Mr. Speaker: There are 147 questions on the Paper, and supplementary questions must be governed by some rule and have some definite bearing either on the original question or on the answer that is given.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

—:o:—

COLLECTIONS BY SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

The following contributions have been received by the Servants of India Society, Bombay, for the Assam Flood Relief:—

	Rs.		
Amount previously announced and remitted to Mr. A. V. Thakkar in Assam for relief work	335	13	2
From the Tamil Arya Sabha	182	0	3
From Mr. F. M. E.	50	0	0
From Mr. G. M. Natu	5	0	0
Total Rs.	572	13	5

The balance of Rs. 237/0/3 will be sent to Mr. A. V. Thakkar in Assam for flood relief work.

LADIES APPEAL FOR HELP

—:o:—

An appeal is made to the ladies of India irrespective of caste, creed or race to streach a helping hand to the thousands of destitute men, women and children who are under going untold horrors in the flood-devastated areas of Assam. Any contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged by Joint Secretaries, Assam Zamindar Ladies' Association, Bhawanipur Calcutta.

INDIAN SUCCESSESS IN INTERNATIONAL SHORTHAND COMPETITIONS

—:o:—

Entries from all parts of the Empire were received in the International Semi-Annual Shorthand Competitions of the Sloan-Duployan Society (Headquarters, Ramsgate, England), the results of which are just announced. India has scored a conspicuous success in securing three of the awards out of the total of sixteen.

The highest award, the Colonel Watkins Silver Cup, for the best paper at 150 words a minute was won by Mr. Govind H. Joshi, of the Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Belgaum. Second in this class was Mr. L. R. Krishnamurti Iyer, M.A., of Trichinopoly, the third position being taken by Miss Costello, an Official Court Reporter at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The other Indian successes are in class II, the silver medal for the best paper by a self-taught writer being won by Mr. G. Muniswami Chetty, Suli Magistrate's Office, Hosur, and silver medal for the best paper by an instructed writer having been awarded to Mr. M. Mahalingam, the Forest Panchayat Office, Chepauk, Madras.

TOILET AIDS

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The best of all preparations for enhancing and preserving the beauty of the complexion are Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow, millions of women now spend five minutes every night massaging Oatine Cream into the skin and supplement this by the use of Oatine Snow during the day. The result is always a smooth velvety and clean looking complexion. No woman can look her best unless she uses Oatine preparations, all women who use them always look their best.

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A SECOND MARVELLOUS STROKE of the ANGLO - AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES' COLLEGE,

Ratan Bazar, Park Town, MADRAS.

N. Venkatrama Sastri of Government Telegraphs, Trichinopoly, who joined our College on July 31st 1928, Passes Cambridge Senior December 1928 Exam. in 4 Months 10 Days against 2 Years in other Colleges, while no other College or School gets out a single candidate at Madras Centre.

Next Batches Cambridge Senior December 1929 and OXFORD Senior, July 1930, Exams. Start on June 20th—Admissions to students of Pre-Matric or Pre-S. L. C. up to B. A. open till 20th July, 1929, (2) C. S. and O. S. are equal to Indian B. A. for admission to English Degree courses at Colombo, Singapore and in England, (3) We guarantee success where attendance is regular for 5 months. (4) Scholarships and posts guaranteed to successful candidates, (5) Postal tuition our special line (6) Course: fastest in the world, (7) II Batch starts on June 20th—admissions open till July 20th.

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BARDOLI HAS SHOWN WAY TO SWARAJ

—:o:—

GANDHIJI ON SECOND SUCCESS

Gandhiji writing in the Gujerati "Navajivan" under the caption "Result of Bardoli Victory" says:—

We shall know the important effects of the success of Bardoli only very very slowly. The latest decision of the Bombay Government which it has declared in the course of the correspondence with Mr. Shroff, M.L.C., is necessarily the result of the success of Bardoli. It will have its effect on the revenue system of the whole country and if the Revenue Department is reformed in the right direction and if that department is purified, it is three-quarters Swaraj. The foreign power rules over us only for the sake of our money. None, surely not a Britisher, would rule over a country merely for fun. The Britisher simply leaves the place wherefrom he has failed to get any money. There is hardly any department which is so much mismanaged and maladministered as the Revenue Department of this country. The peasants of Bardoli have brought this mismanagement and maladministration to light.

But we have no cause to be happy over the Governor's correspondence with Mr. Shroff. It does not give us high hopes. The official is an expert at giving a promise in writing and breaking it in action. He has been found perpetuating in some cases accentuating, injustice, which professing to remedy it. On account of the Montford Reforms, officers have got their salaries increased and there positions stabilised. Military expenditure has also been increased and foreign trade placed on a sound foundation. Therefore one will have to be alert to see that the promise held out in the correspondence is fulfilled. Bardoli has shown and cleared the way. That is the way to Swaraj, the way to save millions from starvation.

EXPLOSION IN BERLIN

FOUR PERSONS INJURED IN FIRE

LONDON, July 24.

Berlin.—Many steel containers filled with oxygen exploded at noon in northern Berlin setting fire to a block of workhops. Hundreds of employees who were there rushed out for safety. The flame spread very rapidly.

Further terrific explosions shook the district and parts of the workshops were blown into the air.

Several workmen were injured by the flying fragments. The inhabitants of the neighbouring houses were thrown into a panic and rushed into the streets.

The fire is threatening the huge gasworks and chemical laboratory where there is a large stock of explosive material near by.

(LATER).—The fire in North Berlin has now been controlled and the danger to the gasworks and other places has been averted. Four persons have been seriously injured.—Reuter.

MUSLIM CORPORATOR HONOURED

—:o:—

ADVISES CO-RELIGIONISTS TO TAKE TO EDUCATION

(From A Correspondent.)

DEOLALI July 25.

A large number of European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan friends of Mr. Meherbux, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation assembled in Dostmahomed Pirmahomed School on Sunday last to congratulate him on his being made a J. P. recently. Several speeches were made eulogising the services of Mr. Meherbux to the Muslim community.

Mr. Meherbux in reply urged Muslims to take to education like other communities. It was no use, he said, asking for Government jobs without adequate education. He exhorted his co-religionists not to lag behind other communities in the matter of education.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Shaken Khatib of Nasik for presiding on the occasion and prayers by Muslim boys for the early recovery of H. M. the King-Emperor.

COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS AND NEWSPAPERS.

3. Mr. W. S. MUKADAM (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Hartshorne, the Collector of Panch Mahals, is the local reporter or correspondent of the "Times of India", Bombay;

(b) of how many and of what newspapers Mr. Hartshorne is a reporter, correspondent or contributor, stating separately of what papers he is a reporter, of what a correspondent and of what a contributor?

The Honourable Sir LOUIS KIRU: (a) No.

(b) He is neither a reporter nor a correspondent nor a contributor of any newspaper.

A POLICE CONSTABLES UNDEIRABLE CONDUCT

—:o:—

INTERPELLETIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The following are some of the interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to a letter that appeared in the "Sind Observer" of 8th January 1929 under the heading "A Police Constable's High-handedness";

(b) whether Government have taken any action against the constable and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether they have conducted an enquiry into the conduct of the said policeman;

(d) if so, whether they will place on the Council table the papers in connection with the enquiry?

A POLICE CONSTABLE'S CONDUCT.

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) No; their attention was first drawn to it by the Honourable Member.

(b) and (c) Departmental Proceedings were held by the District Superintendent of Police, against the constable who has since been discharged from service.

The following is a copy of the order of discharge passed by the District Superintendent of Police.

"The defaulter had no reasonable justification to interfere in the meeting and ordering the lecturer to stop his lecture. He could have taken down the notes of his speech and reported to his superiors. There were no signs of the apprehension of the breach of the peace. His duty was to inform the officer in charge Police Station, to take any action he liked. His interference and discharge of gun created a difficult situation. I think his gun did not go off accidentally but he fired in the air. His conduct on the occasion has been undesirable and unbecoming of a policeman. The only punishment he deserves is discharge."

VENERAL SPECIALIST IN BOMBAY.

Dr. M. D. Gilder: Will the Honourable the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether a post of venereal specialist for the Bombay Presidency has recently been created;

(b) whether it is a fact that the post was not advertised and if so the reason therefor;

(c) whether an I. M. S. Officer has been appointed to this post;

(d) whether it is a fact that this officer has done administrative work since his entry into the service and has no clinical experience to his credit.

(e) what the medical qualifications of this Officer are and what special qualifications and experience in venerealogy he possesses;

(f) whether the post is a permanent addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service, and if so the reasons that have impelled the Honourable the Minister to add to the cadre of an all India service, instead of leaving the post open to all the candidates duly qualified and experienced?

The Honourable Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. According to the latest orders of the Government of India the number of Indian Medical Service Officers in civil employ has been reduced. There are several officers who are now surplus in the Civil Department and Major Jalal Shah, I.M.S., the officer selected, is one of them. It is in the interest of the public service to appoint these surplus officers to substantive posts.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. The Officer concerned has both Clinical and administrative experience to his credit since his entry into the service.

(e) His qualifications are M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L. R. C: P: (Lond), and he has had the advantage of gaining special experience in Venereal Diseases while serving in the Military Department. It has been stipulated by Government that before he is appointed to the post of Venereal Specialist he will have to produce a certificate from the Head of a recognised Hospital in the United Kingdom where teaching is undertaken, that he has attended the Venereal Department of that Hospital and made a special study of the subject for one year and is proficient in it and suitable for appointment as an Expert in Venereal Diseases.

(f) No.

RIFLE SHOOTING

—:o:—

ARE THERE ANY GOVT.-AIDED CLUBS?

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council:—

Mr. W. S. MUKADAM (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of non-military rifle shooting clubs or associations for target practice on miniature and other ranges in this Presidency, stating separately the numbers on miniature ranges and on other ranges;

(b) how many of them are Government of Government-aided clubs;

(c) if there be Government clubs for non-military purposes, for whom they are meant and the amount of money spent yearly on each club;

(d) if there be Government-aided clubs, the amount of financial aid given by Government to each club yearly;

(e) whether any of these clubs or associations are registered and if so, how many;

(f) on what conditions, if any, and on what Form is the License given under the Indian Arms Act to these clubs;

(g) the names of the clubs or Associations and their addresses;

(h) whether there are any bye-laws regulating the granting of licenses to non-military Associations for target practice and if so, whether Government will place a copy of these bye-laws on the Council table?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. HOTSON: (a) Four, all on Miniature Ranges.

(b) None.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) All the four clubs have been licensed by the Commissioner of Police with the previous sanction of Government.

(f) Licenses for such clubs are issued in Form XV appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on conditions endorsed on the back of the form.

(g) (1) The Matunga Miniature Rifle Club, G.I.P. Railway, Matunga, Bombay. (2) The Customs Miniature Rifle Club, New Customs House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (3) The Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association, Head Quarters, Bombay No. 1. (4) The Bombay City Police Miniature Rifle Club, Naigaum, Bombay.

(h) No.

King Fuad and Lord and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Prince of Wales at dinner this evening.—Reuter.

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PARIS AND POLITICS

(Continued from Page 8)

subordinate posts under "Natives," some laying violent hands on themselves, a few taking to embezzlement to keep body and soul together.

WHITEMEN'S PROMISES.

It is further imperative for the Parsis to recall the fate of some of the minority communities in the world to which the Britisher had pledged protection in times of stress. The Whitemen have never been able to redeem their plighted word. I cite the infamous example of the Armenians who have something in common with the Parsis. When the woes of the Armenians came to the ear of Europe, the Entente Powers promised them a national home and perfect liberties. The solemn promises were confirmed by the successive Prime Ministries of Asquith and Lloyd George. Armenian volunteers to the number of 2 lakhs offered themselves to be decimated in the war, so that the rest of the race may live. When peace was concluded, the tribulations of the Armenians were intensified beyond words. They are writ large in any contemporary history.

What do the Parsis who hug the bureaucracy expect? The Government have laid down that the Parsi must stand behind the backward classes among whom the virile and rich Musalmans are included in the queue that presses against the doors of Government offices. Official preference is decreed to the non-Parsi candidates who may have acquired their education and qualification just in the benevolent educational institutions established by the oppressed Parsis. Even in the Abkari department, where religion would appear to stand in the way, some of the fat jobs are complacently sought for and guiltfully assigned to people who, out of office, call for prohibition as a commandment of their religion. The last Honours' list, was an awakening commentary on Parsi traditional loyalty. The plums of the Councils, Universities, Municipalities all go to other than Parsis as if the latter were all an illiterate and backward tribe. I am, by no means, enamoured of the old man Shams-ul-Ulema Jewanji Modi. Nor am I, in any way, inimical to distinguished Musalman leaders. But I am bound to say that only a Government that rules by religion would pass over his claims either in the University or to Knighthood such as been conferred on the Bengali historian (Jadunath Sarkar) and the Madrasi (Raman) scientist.

PARSI CIVIC SENSE.

Only one word I have to say in defence of my community. It is that the civic virtues of the Parsis go unappreciated. The average Parsi may not be superior, I say he is not superior, in intellect to the Hindu or the Muslim. But he has an aggressive sense of justice. The Parsi stands up for the oppressed. He is quicker to raise his head in rebellion against tyranny than other Indians. This, unfortunately, is not sufficiently taken into account by the sister communities. I would not italicise their cosmopolitan ways; nor their enormous benefactions. Just as, according to the Persian poet, the scorpian stings not out of spite but because it is its nature to inject venom, so the Parsi gives because an hereditary instinct impels him to resistless beneficence. A Parsi would not be happy if he looked unmoved, on his brother's remediable sorrows. I say to my Hindu and Musalman friends: "Do not judge the Parsis by the Parsi press? If you could divine the inner workings of the Parsi mind, you will find they love the land that is their home and that they will not fail, and they have not failed, India in her righteous and most natural and mighty endeavour for liberty."

A STAGGERING FACT.

If some of the feather-headed Parsis, fortunately, diminishing in numbers, talk about their religion as enjoining loyalty, I will say that they are being done in the eye by the interpreters of my religion of which very few know much. But I would point to them a staggering fact. While there is a handful of changing officials and British merchants with schemes of economic exploitation, who would advocate political stagnation and favour the throwing of sops to some Parsis, the number of the British politicians themselves, both here and in England, who desire India to be free, is visibly on the increase.

Finally, let me invite the attention of my people to a typical phenomenon in the politics of the opportunist Britishers. It demonstrates their shifting standpoint with reference to any given moral problem. At the outbreak of the War in 1914, the British public made a discovery. No people appeared in England so akin to themselves as the Russians. No people in the world were so artistic, so warm-hearted, commercially so advantageous to deal with and so worthy of the comradeship of the Britishers as the Russians. The "Times" issued for several months special Russian Supplements in the Russian language, giving an encyclopaedia of varied information to explain why and how the union of Britain and Russia was conceived by geniuses and consumminated by archangels. The joining of British and Russian hands was beneficial to both the countries, had the benediction of the world at large, and perhaps the humanity beyond this life too! Then with the breaking away of Russia in 1918 and the establishment of the Soviets, the tide set in the opposite direction. These Russians were the men whose hands were dripping with the murders of the innocent millions, with the reigning family of the Romanoffs at their head. The marauders of Moscow had enriched themselves at the expense of their robbed, ravished, and prostate compatriots. The Russians were the outcasts, the Pariahs of both the civilised hemispheres, whose entry in the orbit of the British er's sanctified life was pollution. We authors, journalists, travellers, were sternly warned against having say commerce with a savage nation of blasphemous assasins. That period of impotent execrations, however, could not survive much over a decade. Today the British Premier, brimming over with fraternal affection, is stretching his hand of loving-kindness across the English channel and the continent of Europe, offers the olive branch to the Soviets which the outraged semi-barbarians hesitate to grasp. Mr. Khorshed Nariman has proved himself, on several public questions, the accredited, if unofficial, exponent of Parsi thinkers.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

—:o:—

OPEN TD NEGOTIATIONS

The "Hindu" writes:—

Pandit Motilal's letter to Mr. Brelvi on his commendable act in forming a Congress Muslim Party in Bombay ought to allay all apprehensions on the part of Muslims that the Nehru Report is a trap set for the Muslims as the result of a conspiracy hatched by a selfish and intolerant Hindu clique. The letter is a guarantee that there is no intention on the part of any responsible Congressman to seek to ride roughshod over minority communities and that all their legitimate rights will be fully safeguarded. Whatever differences there are on the details in the report are questions, as Pandit Motilal points out, open to negotiations and, in any case, "these and any other differences that may arise will be adjusted in no time."

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following further donations towards the funds of the above Institution are acknowledged:—

Amount subscribed in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of the late Mr. Burjorjee Ardeshir Bharocha, dated 28th June 1929, by his mother Bai Cooverbai Ardeshir Bharoocha, Rs. 51; Widow. Bai Goolbai Burjorjee Bharoocha Rs. 51; and Sisters, Bais Tehmina Dhunjishaw Patel, Homai Jal Mody, Banoo, Goola and Allan Ardeshir Bharoocha Rs. 15 each Rs. 75; total Rs. 177.

Amount paid direct to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet:—A Zoroastrian, in pious memory of his wife Rs. 50, and A Zoroastrian, in pious memory of his parents Rs. 20 making Rs. 70. Including sums of Rs. 40 and under, the total donations received are Rs. 514.

The sedition case against Bepin Datta, printer of the "Jyoti", a vernacular Daily for printing posters in connection with the Youth conference was withdrawn and the accused was acquited, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Bar-at-law defending. —Free Press.

Satin Sen broke his fast after 53 days at the request of Subhas Bose on the assurance of redress. —Free Press.

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SOME IMPORTANT OPINIONS.

The "ANDHRA PATRIKA" (Telugu, Vernacular Daily) Madras writes on 8th February 1924:—

We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of 12th Nov., 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the Marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

"SWADESAMITRAN" (Vernacular Daily) Madras writes:—

This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

"VIDHVAN BRAHASRI GURUCHINNA BASAVANNA SASTRULU" Kelamangalam, Salem District, writes:—

Your experience in predicting the future is really marvellous.

"D. A. DIGHE, B.A. LL.B., Esq., First Class Magistrate, Nisarpur, writes:—

It is with great pleasure that I testify to the marvellous power of predicting the future of Pandit Satagopachariar of Tiruttani, who accurately predicted in November, 1928, that I would be transferred from Nisarpur in March 1929. That event proved correct to the letter.

"V. N. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, EDITOR, "Sukodayam" Arni writes:—

Mr. SATAGOPACHARIAR is an Astrologer of great repute and is on all hands acknowledged to be not only a reliable and efficient exponent of Indian Astrology, but also as an accurate foreteller of events.

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PLIGHT OF DHOLKA AND DASHKROI PEASANTS

—:o:—

Alleged Oppression in Recovery of 'Tagavi' Loans

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Elsewhere will be found a digest prepared by Mahadev Desai of reports of alleged oppression in the Dholka and Dashkroi talukas in connection with the recovery of "tagavi" advances. In sending the digest Sjt. Desai observes that he had hoped that the Government would have learnt wisdom from the Bardoli experience but that he has been sadly disillusioned. In my opinion both the hope and the disappointment were wholly unwarranted. The Government did not change its policy in the case of Bardoli, it was only compelled to yield under the pressure of organised resistance of the Bardoli peasantry and it is bound to do so again wherever such resistance is well organsed. Even so the peasantry of Dholka and Dashkroi talukas will find that no power on earth will dare to molest them once they have fully learnt the lesson of self-respect.

THE MORAL.

The moral, however, which I want to draw from these happenings is that where the people have not shed their cowardice they will continue to be oppressed, if not by a foreign Government, by their own kith and kin, a hundred Bardolis notwithstanding. The first and foremost duty of national workers should therefore be to inculcate the lesson of fearlessness among the people. We cannot have a Vallabhbhai to lead everywhere. But every worker can in his own humble way try to emulate his qualities. All may not have Vallabhbhai's sagacity, his matchless courage and generalship but every one can, and ought to be able to, develop a bit of his alertness and sheepless vigilance.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The Government, evidently, is determined to go on exacting more and more revenue so long as the people continue meekly to submit to its demands. All that it cares for is the golden egg, no matter whether the goose that lays it lives or dies. And how else can it carry on its present top heavy system of administration? "The people must be made to pay at any cost"—that is the unwritten law and policy, which consequently it has perforce to follow. To compel it to scrap this policy is half the battle of Swaraj. Land revenue to-day forms the very basis of British rule in India. It is a wrong basis from the people's point of view. It has been proved times without number that the Indian people are already taxed far beyond their capacity. But the income of the Government falls short of its daily growing requirements and so its best brains are kept busy devising fresh ways and means of increasing taxation. Unless, therefore, the present system of administration is completely changed i.e., the expenditure considerably reduced, the oppression of the people will continue unabated even when the reins of Government have passed into Indian hands. That is why I am never tired of repeating from the housetop that Swaraj must mean a complete transformation of the present system of administration and not a mere change of hands. But that will be possible only when the people have mastered the art of resisting unjust taxes. The first step in this direction would be to make a through study of the present system of taxation and to demonstrate its utterly unjust character. Than when it becomes imperatively necessary, comes the undoubted right of the people to refuse to pay unjust taxes, undeterred by fines, prosecutions and worse.

DUTY OF NATIONAL WORKERS.

But who is to teach this art to the people? It is a task essentially for our nationaal workers who must go and settle in the villages in their midst, win their confidence by dint of selfless service, identify themselves with them in their joys and sorrows, make a close study of their social conditions and by degrees to infect them with their courage and determination to do or die. But for silent, patient, constructive work of this kind by a band of workers who buried themselves in the villages of Bardoli, even the matchless leadership of Vallabhbhai might have proved of no avail. No general, however capable he may be, can fight a battle singlehanded. He can fight only with the help of his weapons and the only true weapons of a general are not rifles and guns but loyal, disciplined soldiers, who would be content to work silently and, unostentatiously and carry out his orders without demur even at the cost of their lives. The instances of oppression recounted by Mahadev Desai are by no means isolated phenomena. More probably than not they have their replicas in other parts of the country also, only we do not know them. It is a well established principle of medical science that all the diseases that the human system is heir to have a common origin and therefore a common cure. Even so beneath the surface variety of ills which our body politic displays today, there is a fundamental unity of cause. It is that we must trace out and tackle.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN FLOUTS M.P.S.

Affront to Trade Union Leaders

—:o:—

MEERUT TRIAL BRITISH DEFENCE COMMITTE MOVE

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, July 12.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A request backed by four Labour M.P.'s as well as by a number of well-known trade unionists to receive a deputation on behalf of the Meerut prisoners has been refused by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary for India.

The request, which was sent by Mr. Reginald Bridgeman on behalf of the Provisional National Meerut Prisoners' Defence Committee, was supported by Messrs. Fenner Brockway, W. J. Brown, Mardy Jones, and James Maxton, all M.P.'s, and by Messrs. Alex Gossip (Furnishing Trades), George Hall (Workers' Union), Jack Tanner (Amalgamated Engineering Union), Potter Wilson (Worker's Welfare League of India), A. J. Cook (Miners' Federation), and others.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn was asked to receive a deputation of seven, to discuss matters connected with the Meerut trial. He made the reply, surprising in face of such a powerfully backed request, that he had already received a deputation headed by Mr. Maxton, and declined to meet another. Mr. Bridgeman replied, pressing the demand, which was made on behalf of an important national committee, and not a private M.P. But Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied yesterday maintaining his refusal.

Mr. Bridgeman, emphasised the extraordinary discourtesy of the affront which the Secretary for India (himself a member of the I. L. P.) has given to four fellow M.P.'s and a body of trade unionists who have specially organised themselves to watch the interests of the prisoners in the most important trial in the history of the British Empire.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn's officialism will certainly be bitterly resented by the members of the Miners' Federation, the Furnishing Trades Association, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the other organisation whose leaders have taken up the defence of the prisoners.

An attempt is being made to send out a British Counsel and the Workers' Welfare League of India have a defence fund in existence.

The following statement has been issued by the League Against Imperialism, of which James Maxton, M.P. is the Chairman:

During the last six months the Government of India has carried out a campaign of repression against every section of the working class and nationalist movement. Repressive Acts have been enforced with the utmost severity, and new repressive measures, refused by the Indian Legislature, have been brought into force by arbitrary decree of the Viceroy.

The British Labour Movement cannot allow this new campaign of repression, initiated by the Tory Government which has just been swept from office, to be continued by a Labour Government. We appeal, therefore, to all sections of the movement to urge upon the Government the immediate release of all political prisoners in India, and the withdrawal of the Trade Disputes Act, the Public Safety Act, the Press Bill and all other measures intended to cripple the development of the working-class and nationalist movements in India.

Working-class organisations are asked to send in resolutions to the Secretary of State for India, the Executive of the Labour Party and the T. U. C.

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C. 2.

GOA'S NEW GOVERNOR

—:o:—

WILL HE USHER IN REPRESSION

(From Our Corresponden.)

After the passing away of Sr. Amorim, the Governor-Generalship of Portuguese India has been conferred upon General Craveiro de Lopes who was, at one time, Police Chief in Goa and had played an important role, not very long ago, as a military leader under the Carmona dictatorship.

General Lopes' appointment is believed to be a sequel to his valuable services rendered to the Dictatorship when he quelled a revolt at Oporto, some time ago. He has now finally succeeded in securing his claim to the enviable post confirmed over the heads of his less distinguished rivals and the interesting news is received from Goa that the sum of Rs. 40,000 has been sent to Portugal by wire to enable the General to defray his travelling expenses.

INDICATION OF POLICY.

The new regime promises to be a grim one of strongman, Carmonian dictatorship, and the Nationalist Goans are already looking forward to the operation of a new policy which is expected to be a distinct departure from the mild one of the late Governor. The General arrives at Goa early next month but already the establishment of civil administration composed of Indians has been replaced by Portuguese and *mestico* (Eurasian) military men.

The Press censorship, too, remains as unrelenting as ever and a systematic repression of all Nationalist consciousness is generally apprehended.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The leave granted to the Honourable Sir Amberson Marten, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, has been extended by the High Commissioner by one month and eight days on half allowances and he has been permitted to suffix there to the October vacation from 17th to 30th October, and the Divali holidays from 31st October to 2nd November.

The Rev. F. E. Dossetor of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment in the Bombay Diocese to be a Senior Chaplain from 18th June.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussain to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Hindustani, vice Sayed Munir-uddin S. Moulvi.

Mr. Y. B. Rege, Bar-at-Law, to hold the post of part-time lecturer in Mercantile Law for the Accountancy Diploma Classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

Major Jelal M. Shah, is granted from 3rd October or subsequent date of availing combined leave for sixteen months, with permission to take a course of study during this leave and to draw study allowance a period of four followed by study leave for eight months.

Dr. Syed Abu Talib, to be Assistant Director of Public Health, on probation for one year, from 13th July.

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WORSHIP OF MACHINE AGE

Should India Have Western Industrialism?

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Several correspondents have sent me cuttings from "Prabuddha Bharat" containing an elaborate criticism of Gregg's book and thereanent the whole cult of the charkha. The articles are too long for reproduction in these pages. I must refer the curious to the original. But they enunciate the following propositions:

1. "India must become industrial in the Western sense;"
2. "The question of physical existence cannot be solved by the charkha;"
3. "The conditions attached to the success of the charkha make too large claims on prevailing tendencies and human nature;"
4. "The justification and superiority of machines lie not so much in meeting the internal needs of a country as in invading and capturing foreign markets;"
5. "If India is to live and fulfil her spiritual mission among men, she 'must' modernise herself. . . . Let us unhesitatingly and energetically assimilate the modern industrial methods. . . . But along with that we must practise spirituality intensely, create a mighty spiritual idealism in the mind of the nation and a great love for the country so that on the wings of them we may cross over the dark valley of modernism in which the West is sadly groping. Without spiritual idealism, modernism will spell a speedy ruin."

I have so far as possible copied the writer's words including his italics.

I am sorry that I am unable to subscribe to these propositions. They are obviously based upon the assumption that modern civilisation is comparatively a good thing and that it cannot be resisted with any hope of success. There is a growing body of enlightened opinion in the West which distrusts this civilization which has insatiable material ambition at one end and consequent war at the other.

WESTERN INDUSTRIALISM.

But whether good or bad why must India become industrial in the Western sense? The Western civilization is urban. Small countries like England or Italy may afford to urbanise their systems. A big country like America with a very sparse population perhaps, cannot do otherwise. But one would think that a big country, with a teeming population with an ancient rural tradition which has hitherto answered its purpose, need not, must not copy the Western model. What is good for one nation situated in one condition is not necessarily good enough for another differently situated. One man's food is often another man's poison. Physical geography of a country has a predominant share in determining its culture. A fur coat may be a necessity for the dweller in the polar regions, it will smother those living in the equatorial regions.

NEED OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY.

The author's second proposition that 'the question of physical existence cannot be solved by the charkha' cannot hold water. On the contrary that question can only be answered by the charkha or its equivalent. Every writer of note whether Indian or European has admitted the necessity of cottage industries, if India is to live physically. The writer of the articles in question has done less than justice to himself, to Mr. Gregg and to his own country by summarily dismissing Mr. Gregg's dispassionate thesis. Mr. Gregg has considerable engineering experience and he has shown conclusively that it will be incidal, it must mean certain death to millions of India's population, if the solar power stored in the hands and feet of her three hundred million inhabitants is allowed to run to waste in the impossible attempt to replace it with steam or such other power "for the purpose of sustaining physical existence." It would be on a par with the attempt made by a man not to use his hand for bringing food to the lips but to let a machine do the work of the hand and run the risk in the bargain of sometimes burning his lips for want of the automatic protection that the sensory nerves connecting the hand with brain afford against over hot dishes.

The third proposition is now simply answered. 'The conditions attache to the charkha' not only make no 'large claims on the prevailing tendencies and human nature,' but they are based on 'the prevailing tendencies and human nature' as they are to be found in India. Were it otherwise, in the midst of confusion and disappointment running through so many national activities the charkha would not have spread through 2,000 villages nor would it have shown the steady though necessarily slow, progress it has demonstrably made during the past eight years' revival.

WORSHIP OF MACHINE AGE.

In the fourth proposition the writer justifies the worship of the machine age not for the reason that it may meet the 'internal needs of a country' but because it means an 'invasion and capturing of foreign markets.' Unfortunately or fortunately for India there are no foreign markets to invade and capture. The consummate exploiters of the West have 'done the trick.' We may invade and capture foreign markets if we will at the same time invade and capture the foreign manufacturing countries. And if the writer has any such grand scheme in contemplation, methinks it is more difficult of accomplishment than the task set before themselves by the votaries of the charkha.

CAN'T SERVE GOD AND MAMMON.

The last proposition gives away the writer's whole case. He will modernise India and yet retain her spirituality without which he thinks, in italics, that "modernism will spell ruin." He will have India to do what experienced sages have told us is impossible of accomplishment. 'Ye cannot serve God and mammon.' He seems to agree that the West has failed to reconcile the two. Why does he think that India can perform the impossible task? Why should it not be assumed that if the ancients could have done it, they would have done so long ago? Indeed it was after making the attempt that the authors of the Upanishads said, 'All this is God's. Therefore live so as not to covet your neighbour's property. Surely exploitation means usurpation. And usurpation can never be reconciled with spiritualism. It pained me therefore to read the article with such a dismal conclusion in a magazine which is solely devoted to spiritual culture.

What was more painful still was the exploitation of the name of Swami Vivekanand in connection with the double-edged theory propounded by the writer. The inferential invocation of the authority of the illustrious dead in a reasoned discussion should be regarded as a sacrilege. After all we, a handful of educated Indians are shouldering a serious responsiblity in gambling with the fortunes of the dumb millions whose trustees we claim to be. A still more serious responsibility rets upon the shoulders of those of us who claim to possess some spiritual perception.

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Bombay, July 26.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions continued easy and unchanged with call funds still standing at 1-1/2 per cent. There was a decline in the trade demand this week of about Rs. 176 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 per cent., three months 2-1/2 per cent., four months 3 per cent., six months 3-1/2 per cent. and twelve months 4-1/2 per cent.

The cash balance of the Imperial Bank continues to swell and the latest figure, viz., Rs. 32 crores is about Rs. 13 crores in excess of last years' figure on the corresponding date and nearly Rs. 7 crores more than the highest figure reached in 1928. It is interesting to note that notes in circulation, as shown in the Paper Currency return of the 15th instant amounting to Rs 186 crores in spite of the recent contraction of Rs. 4 crores, are nearly 8 crores higher than at the corresponding date last year and about Rs. 12 crores more than at this time in 1927. A further contraction in currency would therefore seem to be in order.

Government of India have today remitted to the Home Treasury £3 million through the Paper Currency Reserve, thus involving a contraction of currenvy to the extent of Rs. 4 crores.

With the raising of the Bank of England rate to 5-1/2 per cent. on the 7th February last, there was an influx of gold amounting to about £14 million until June when withdrawals recommenced and almost the whole amount has by now lost. The Chancellor of Exchequer's appeal to City Houses to exercise caution in regard to foreign lending where exchanges are unfavourable to Great Britain is therefore opportune and if it is heeded, a further rise in the Bank rate should be avoided.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 19th July, 1929 shows an increase of Rs. 299.76 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 31,92,45,000 as compared with Rs. 19.52 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 35.54, an increase of 2.75 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 31.96 lacs, 72.90 lacs and Rs. 32.13 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 93.01 lacs to Rs. 15.43 crores, and the latter by Rs. 41.71 lacs to Rs. 73.45 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was dull with prices sagging towards the close To-day upon the announcement of Treasury Bills, there was a further decline in 3-1/2 per cent. Paper to Rs. 67.5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan steadied slightly to Rs. 102/1. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 98 and Rs. 100-13. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 and 1931 are quoted at Rs. 101/8 and Rs. 102/8 and 1932 at Rs. 103/8. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan shows no alteration at Rs 107/8. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan was placed at Rs. 78/2 and 1934-37 at Rs. 90/10. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan receded further to Rs. 90/6 and 1934 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 96/2. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan is at a discount of two annas

EXCHANGE.

A quieter tone prevailed in sterling exchange, mainly under the influence of cheap money. Forward rates, however, were well maintained. Both the export and import trade lack animation. The following are the forward rates:—July 1s. 5-25/32d., August 1s. 5-13/16 to 27/32d. September 1s. 5-7/8 to 29/32d., October 1s. 5-15/16 to 31/32d., November 1s. 5-31/32d., December 1s. 6d., January 1s. 6-1/32d. and February 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from Dol. 4.85 to Dol. 4.85-5/16, but closed at Dol. 4.85-3/16. French francs further appreciated to 123.79, while the Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.90 and 92.80 respectively.

GOLD.

Quiet and dull conditions characterised the gold market this week. Comparatively large arrivals increased stocks to about 1-1/2 lacs tolas, while the daily offtake was only 10,000 tolas. These had a drepressing effect on the market and the rate for ready gold declined to Rs. 21/6/6 per tola. Sovereigns were unchanged at Rs. 13/8/0 both for ready and delivery 19th August settlement. In London the price of gold after touching 84s. 11-3/8d. closed at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/6/9 and Rs. 21/6/6 for ready and 22nd July settlement and Rs. 21/7/3 and Rs 21/6/9 for 21st August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £27,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £67,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 27,39,496 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was comparatively quiescent after last week's activity and the rate of ready declined steadily to almost last week's opening rate of Rs. 55-11 per 100 tolas but closd at Rs. 55-14. The Sino-Russian situation ceased to exert its influence owing to talk of an amicable settlement between the parties concerned. The premium of near over forward not only completely disappeared, but the rates for August settlement were one half anna better. America was rather inclined to buy cover sales, while China Banks took little interest. The offtake averages only 75 bars a day and stocks on hand stand at about 2,000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 5-3/16d. to 2s. 4-11/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 24-13/16d. and 24-3/8d. for ready and 24-7/8d. and 24-7/16d. for forward In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-14 and Rs. 55-11 for ready, 26th July and 26th August settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £105,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £135,000 The total imports during the week amounted to 722 bars and Rs. 13,725 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000 account Calcutta and Madras.

In the miscellaneous section there was a further general improvement, though at the end the rates were little altered from last week. Tata Iron Ordys and Defds. opened at Rs. 55/8 and Rs. 196/4 and closed at Rs. 56 and Rs. 201/14 respectively. Tata Hydros show little change at Rs. 1070. Alcocks after declining from Rs. 306/4 to Rs. 295 closed at Rs. 305. Bombay Burma shares are quoted at Rs. 731/4 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 133/2. Bombay Steams were rather quiet at Rs 188/12 and Scindias at Rs. 9/10. Cement shares show hardly any fluctuation, Bundis closing at Rs. 19 and Indian Cements at Rs. 268/12. Katni Ordys are placed at Rs. 228/12, while Defds. improved from Rs. 840 to Rs. 870. Railway shares still present no alteration in prices.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1390xd., and Contributories are Rs. 337/8xd. Bank of India shares steadied slightly to Rs. 103, while those of the Central Bank kept unaltered at Rs 19/4.

SHARES

The trend of prices on the Stock Exchange was somewhat higher and there was an healthier undertone. In a notification issued by the Government of India dated the 22nd July, it is announced that Mr. Hardy, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has been appointed to examine the possibility of substitution a system of specific duties for the existing system of 'ad valorem' assessment of cotton piecegoods, the object being to protect indigenous industry from external competition. This announcement had an invigorating effect upon cotton mill shares. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 742/8-737/8-753/12-745; Century Rs. 325-322/8-330-327/8; Central India Rs. 477/8-473/12-480-476/4; Crescent Rs. 97/8-98/12-95; Fazulbhoy Rs. 532/8-525-542/8-535; Indian Bleaching Rs. 141/4-135-142/8-138/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 375-370-372/8-371/4; Kohinoor Rs. 192/8-190-198/12-192/8; New Great Rs. 165-163/12-173/12-167/8; Pearls Rs. 340-330-347/8-340; Simplex Rs. 46/4-45-51/4-48/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 406/4-403/12-412-8-408/12.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 26.

Our market has continued to remain steady with a slightly better feeling in the earlier part of the week in sympathy with steady Cotton prices but in the latter part on account of some decline in Cotton the feeling has been again a bit easy although prices have more or less remained unchanged. On the whole the turnover during the week is not very satisfactory and the wide fluctuations in Cotton have been adversely affecting the Yarn trade. There has been some scarcity of certain counts of yarns but as some of the requirements of the Consuming Districts have been met by the Mills in their Districts at fairly reasonable rates demand for Bombay Mill Yarns has been continuously twindling down and it is therefore evident that the Continued Mill Strike in Bombay has been considerably affecting the Bombay Mill Industry which is on the verge of ruin. There has been no improvement in the Strike situation as yet and no hopes have been entertained yet for a speedy settlement of this unfortunate struggle in the near future. Things have been going from bad to worse and not only the Cotton Trade but the whole of the City has been affected by the struggle directly or indirectly. Monsoon is so far satisfactory in almost all parts of India and it is expected that in course of time there will be improvement in demand from Consuming Districts. On the whole the feeling is steady at the close and buyers have been awaiting further developments in raw materials in the next few days.

English Yarn:—Enquiries have been gradually improving for certain kinds of yarns in which stocks are getting smaller but owing to continued losses in the past dealers do not feel inclined to make purchases and besides this, the apprehension of the Strike in Lancashire Mills has been seriously affecting deliveries of yarns and in such circumstances dealers are not prepared to accept the Strike Clause as offered by the Manchester Shippers. Business is therefore very small and irregular only in well-known chops.

Japanese Yarns:—Comparing to several other kinds of yarns Japanese Yarn have remained very steady during the week with prices inclined to advance yet further. Exchange is firm and unchanged at last week's level and Importers have been quoting somewhat higher prices. Offtake is fairly satisfactory particularly in Mercerized Yarns. Stocks are not large and dealers have rather confidence in the present level of prices.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—The easy tone reported in our last continues yet further although stocks of some well-known qualities have been betting scarce and prices accordingly have been very irregular in the market. It is expected that if the supplying markets continue to keep a firm attitude gradual improvement may be in evidence but even that not before two or three months during which period most of the stocks might go into consumption.

Indian Yarns:—The undertone is fairly steady and although much more depends upon the course of the Cotton prices during the next few weeks improvement in demand is expected in course of time. There has been quite a nice business done by up-country Mills who have been trying to capture many of the markets which had been hitherto consuming the Bombay Mill productions. The public has been now eagerly awaiting the result of the Strike enquiry Committee and it is hoped that some settlement will be arrived at between both the sides.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

Since our last report, there is nothing particular to report during this week. Market is very quiet.

The freight for Coal from Calcutta to Bombay is being quoted at Rs. 6/4 per ton

Steamers discharging Coal in the steam

20/7/29 s.s. Khoshrou Girodih. Nasnoodih and Poniati Kalyanji Mavji & Co.

21/7/29 s.s. Calonne Enyati Natal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

23/7/29 s.s. Gardenia Deshargarh and Bengal Andrew Yule & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
	Rs.	Rs.
Enyati Natal Coal	25/3 sh.	
Deshargarh Coal	16/2	17/12
Deshargarh-Seebpore/ Poniati	15/10	17/8

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22 inst. is given as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation.	1,87,69,63
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver coin	1,01,78,84
In India.	
Gold bullion	32,21,65
In India,	
Silver bullion	4,62,59
Securities (purchase price,)	
In India	43,19,86
Securities (purchase price,)	
In England	5,86,09

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-7/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 Months 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 5-13/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 6-1/4 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 26.

Our market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about half an anna per cwt. in Forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13 per cwt F B H.

Transhipment Rs. 7|13|6 per cwt F B H.

S S Curetake Maru Rs. 7|12|6 per cwt F B H.

S S Nalgora Rs. 7|12|6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Rs. 7|12|6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July-Sept Rs. 7|12|6 per cwt F B H

Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 7|13|6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|0|6 per cwt. F B H

B R B Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|13 per cwt.

Tone:—Weak.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—

Shipment Sellers July-Sept. 49|3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes:

Shipment Sellers July-Aug. 49|-.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:

Shipment Sellers August 52|-.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—

Shipment Sellers to Liverpool Aug.-Sept. 52|6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

HERE'S PROOF OF AFFORESTATION PROFITS

PLANTING OF TREES.

FARMER'S RICH RETURN.

A farmer in the Woodville district claims that he has proved conclusively that tree-planting is a paying proposition. From a small plantation of pinus insignis and macrocarpa that is 35 years old he has taken timber and firewood worth about £350. After paying for labour he has, he says, shown a net profit of £145 from 52 trees. From one tree alone he cut 4300ft of timber and about a cord of firewood.

EXTRACT FROM THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD JUNE 5, 1929.

It will be seen that the average nett return per tree was £2/15/-. Had these trees been cut 10 to 12 years ago the return from them, based on the official average growth rate of 250 cubic feet per year, would have been approximately £1/18/- to £2 per tree. Commercial Pine Forests Ltd., plant 680 trees to an acre.

Their "B" Series Bonds each representing one acre cost £35 each and may be purchased out of income over a period of 2½ years or for cash at a discount.

You can expect £350 in 10 to 12 years for each £35 invested now or £650 in 20 to 25 years.

CUT HERE.

To Commercial Pine Forests Ltd.

CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY

Please send me complete literature about Commercial Pine Forests Ltd., Forestry Bonds.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

The "Bombay Chronicle".

WRITE OR CALL

K. K. LALKAKA,
Superintendent of Branches,
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Agents for Bombay Presidency.

VICKERS & Co., Central Bank Building.

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THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1708.

BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 27 1929

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

DEVASTATION AND RUIN IN SIND

Crops Destroyed and Cattles Washed Away by Floods

—:o:—

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COUNCIL

Emergency Legislation Awaits Governor General's Sanction

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, July 26.

The Council to-day unanimously carried Syed Miran Mohamad Shah's motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss the serious situation which has arisen in Sind owing to excessive rainfall and consequent devastating floods. The debate on the motion was characterised by a tone of sincerity which is rarely found in the proceedings of this Council. The mover of the motion had taken troubles to present to the House a large compilation of facts.

OFFICIAL CALLOUSNESS.

The Revenue Secretary, in an exhaustive statement, which he made on the strength of the information supplied by the Collectors, stated that losses were too much exaggerated. Reports from all districts except Nawabshah which was the most affected did not give any cause for alarm. The Revenue Member was prepared to say that neither disaster nor calamity had befallen Sind. A majority of the Collectors had reported that the rainfall was considerably beneficial to the crops. The Government, however, assured that they would do whatever was necessary to elleviate the sufferings of the poor people.

A REMINDER TO SIND MEMBERS.

Members from various parts of the Presidency other than Sind while extending their sympathy towards the poor people effected by heavy rains gave expression to a feeling which was not particularly complimentary to Sind. They made it clear that although Sind Members in the Council had made common cause with the Government to the extent of supporting all Government proposals good, bad or indifferent, that consideration would not in the least weigh with them in an hour when Sind stood in need of help.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK.

The motion was unanimously carried.

At the end of the debate the Home Member who is acting as the leader of the House in the absence of Sir Louis Rieu outlined the business of the next week. The first three days of the week will be taken up by Government business while the last three will be given for private business. From the manner the Government are spacing their business it is pretty certain they are contemplating some fresh legislation which they will bring forward in the third week of the session.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

I am reliably informed that Government will bring emergency legislation to strengthen the hands of the police in respect of quelling disturbances. The Bill has already been drafted and is awaiting the sanction of the Governor-General. Failing the timely arrival of this sanction the Bill will be introduced in the next session. It seems Government are not yet sure that the Governor-General will readily fall in with their view regarding so vital a question as the one on which legislation is contemplated.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Having met this afternoon the Council further discussed the non-official business. There was a talk in the lobby regarding the serious situation created in Sind by the heavy floods and rains. Owing to this local trouble a majority of members from Sind have not yet attended this session. The situation has assumed a very grave aspect and those of the Sind members who are present in the Council are trying hard to get the attention of both the Government and the Council focussed on it.

Syed Miran Mohamad Shah (Hyderabad) has already given notice of an adjournment motion on the subject. The motion has been referred to His Excellency and if his sanction is obtained which by the way is not unlikely it will be moved at four this afternoon.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

At question time asked by Mr. Baloch (Karachi) about the corruption in Bombay Development Department, the General Member stated that in his letter to the Police Commissioner one Dawoodbhoy Essoofally referred to the case against Abdul Hamid then pending in the court and offered to give information about that case if protection was granted him. The Deputy Commissioner of Police informed him that as police investigations in that case had been concluded the authority to be approached was the Magistrate. Dawoodbhoy had one interview with the Public Prosecutor but during this interview he made an incomplete statement. He did not turn up at the next interview but subsequently wrote to the Public Prosecutor that he was not responsible for the statement previously made by him.

Replying to Mr. R. G. Pradhan, the Revenue Secretary stated that a copy of the Broomfield-Maxwell Report regarding Bardoli Inquiry had been sent to the Secretary of State but the latter had not sent any despatch on the subject.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

After interpellations Syed Miran Mohamed Shah rose to move his adjournment motion. He moved: "This House do now adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely the serious situation that has arisen in Sind owing to the heavy floods and rains causing serious damage to life and property."

The President held the motion in order and as there was no objection to its discussion from the Government he ruled that it would be taken up at four.

Discussion was then resumed of the Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 moved by Mr. H. V. Pataskar. Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil opposed the Bill on the ground that it sought to curtail the rights hitherto enjoyed by the agriculturists. Commissioner C. D. opposed the Bill.

After tea recess Syed Miran Mohamad Shah moved his adjournment motion regarding the situation in Sind. He said he wanted to place before the House a real picture of Sind at present. Members must have read in newspapers what an incalculable damage was done to Sind by floods and rains. It was indeed a terrible havoc. There were harrowing tales of distress everywhere especially in mofussil parts. His main object in bringing forward the motion was to create an active interest of the House in the affair of Sind which was geographically divided from the rest of the Presidency.

30 PERSONS KILLED.

He did not know what measures Government had taken so far to meet the situation. As far as his knowledge went there had been damage in various forms namely to property and human life and of cattle. Up to the present moment no less than 30 human lives were reported to have been lost. The damage to property as estimated by newspapers was in the neighbourhood of a crore of rupees. The condition of the crops was most deplorable, especially in the lower Sind which part was affected most by the rains. Heavy rains had destroyed the fertility of the soil. Damage had been done to standing crops.

GOVERNMENT APATHY.

So far the Government had taken no steps to drain the flood water out of the land. He requested the Government to take immediate measures to relieve the dire distress of the poor people.

Reports had reached him that Government officials on the spot instead of concerting relief measures were busy collecting revenue dues and were even harassing people by auctioning their cattle.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF HAVOC.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, Revenue Secretary, read out a statement which was chiefly based on the information the Government had received from the Collectors of various Districts in Sind. There was heavy rain in Sind at the beginning of the last week. The desert Taluka of Diplo received the heaviest fall which was over 15 inches. The next heaviest falls were reported from Mirpurkhas, Tando, Allahyar and Tando Adam. Larkana received over seven inches. Rain was universal throughout the province.

BUREAUCRATIC GODS' COMPLAISANCE.

The Collectr of Karachi reported that rains caused no damage in his district. The rainfall had been beneficial to the crops. The Collector of Thar Parkar reported that in Mirpurkhas division one-sixteenth of the area sown had been ruined and submerged lands would not dry up in time for them to be resown. A rough estimate of the value of animals lost was rupees 75,000. Only one death of a human being had been reported in the district. The Collector did not anticipate any necessity or demand on the part of the public for much Government assistance. The damage in Nawabshah District appears from the Collector's report to have been more serious. In several talukas a flood relief fund is being started and special allotment of Takavai had been applied for.

5,000 HEADS OF CATTLE WASHED AWAY.

In some talukas rain had been beneficial to crops. In Larkana District the Collector estimates that loss done to property is near half a lakh and approximately 5,000 heads of cattle have been washed away.

From the reports received so far the General conclusion may be drawn that whilst the rain has done considerable damage in some parts it has in others been extremely beneficial and in the case of "lift" lands has enabled cultivation to be undertaken in places where owing to the low level of the river up to date it would not otherwise have been possible. Nothing in the nature of a very serious calamity has befallen the country and with the possible exception of Nawabshah District there appears to be no necessity for any extraordinary measures. To meet the situation the Government are prepared to place at the collectors disposal as much "takavi" as they may require and they are being so informed.

Khan Bahadur M. S. Khabro supporting the motion said in towns several people had died owing to fall of houses. The loss of human life must have been more than 30. Mostly poor people had suffered from this calamity.

Thakoresaheb of Kerwada expressed his heartfelt sympathy for the distressed peasants of Sind. He hoped that Government would adopt the same policy towards Sind as they had done in the case of Gujerat.

Mr. D. Maclachlan, Collector of Larkana, observed that the statement of the mover was slightly exaggerated.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani requested the Government to go into the question with a sympathetic attitude. Nearly a dozen members from various parts of the Presidency expressed sympathy for the poor peasants of Sind who had suffered damages from the excessive rains.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto (Larkana) was, however, of a different opinion. He thought that the mover of the motion had very much exaggerated the calamity if it was really a calamity which he himself doubted.

Replying to the debate the mover said the Collector of Larkana had underestimated the losses in every case. He deplored the utter lack of sympathy on the part of Government.

The Home Member echoed the words of a previous speaker expressing sympathy of the whole House as well as of the Government for the people who had suffered from excessive rainfall. Collectors had received instructions to give as much "takavi" as was necessary to meet the situation. What the Government wanted was to get facts.

The adjournment motion was unanimously carried.

The House again resumed discussion of the Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan made a motion that the consideration of the Bill be postponed till the next session. He hoped that Government would expedite legislation on the subject. The motion for postponement was opposed and eventually rejected.

The General Member opposed the Bill. The definition of an agriculturist proposed in the amending Bill was worse than the one in the Act itself. The remedy suggested was worse than the disease and the new definition was beyond improvement.

After a number of speakers had either supported or opposed the Bill the House adjoprned till Saturday morning.

KELLOG PACT BECOMES EFFECTIVE

—:o:—

Mr. Hoover Approves of Macdonald's Naval Policy

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25.

Washington.—At an impressive ceremony at White House, President Hoover proclaimed that the Kellogg Pact was effective.

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Kellogg, the Ambassadors of Britain, France and Japan and the heads of the Diplomatic Missions of the signatory States except Russia and Afghanistan.

President Hoover in a brief address congratulated the Governments on the consummation of "an act so auspicious for the future happiness of mankind."

WELCOME TO MR. MACDONALD.

Mr. Hoover expressed real satisfaction at Mr. MacDonald's naval statement and said the British Premier had introduced the principle of parity which they have now adopted. Its consummation meant that Britain and the United States would henceforth not compete in armaments as potential opponents, but co-operate in their reduction.

President Hoover went on to say that American people were greatly complimented by Mr. MacDonald's proposed visit. He would find a real welcome in the United States.

NO NEW CRUISERS.

He announced that the construction of three cruisers included in the year's naval programme would not begin until there had been an opportunity for a full consideration of their effect on the final agreement for naval parity which he expected would be reached between Britain and the United States.—Reuter.

KELLOGG PACT AND ACTS OF WAR

—:o:—

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, asked if he would take steps, in consultation with other signatories to the Kellogg Pact to which China and Russia were signatories, to enforce penalties against the first committing an act of war, Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, replied hat there were no provisions in the Kellogg Pact for enforcing penalties. The preamble merely stated that any signatory resorting to war might be denied the benefits under the treaty. Therefore no action arose under the act, but Mr. Henderson was hopeful that the danger of war would be averted.

He had received an assurance of the Chinese Government that it was very anxious for a pacific solution and would be ready for a round table conference with the Soviet representatives and if the latter resortd to force, of which there was no evidence, China would appeal to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

NO FAITH IN ANY COURT

—:o:—

M. Zafar Ali's Frank Confession.

SAYS HE WAS WRONG IN GIVING BAIL

LAHORE, July 20.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, against whom a case is pending in the court of Mr. E. S. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, under Section 151, Indian Penal Code, for alleged defiance of an order of the District Magistrate prohibiting Bhagatsingh-Dutt processions, to-day appeared in court and made the following statement:—

Sir,—I was arrested on July 19, and produced before you on July 20 to be tried under Section 151, I.P.C. Powerful pressure was exerted on me by my friends to agree to be released on bail. Against my better judgment I allowed myself to be prevailed upon to furnish bail. Yesterday, I had a long consultation with my Congress and other friends, some of whom had come from Amritsar. They failed to convince me of the propriety of my action. As a Indian Musalman, I am firmly convinced that the interests of Islam and India would be better served by my remaining in gaol.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

The whole thing was a comedy of errors, added the Maulana. I also made the mistake of asking the court to adjourn the case, because I had no faith in the justice of this court and because I wanted to get the case transferred to some other district, as the District Magistrate was the most important witness for the prosecution. All is fair in love and war—so runs the old adage. The Government is at war with us; there is no justice for us in any court in any part of the British Empire. Not long ago Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced to the world that India would attain Dominion status in months rather than years. We are out to win 'Swaraj'. Is this the way to treat us? Is this the way in which Mr. MacDonald's pledge is being carried out? We are, however, content to be persecuted and jailed, because that would only expose the hollowness of British promises. We are determined to destroy root and branch of the existing vicious system of Government in this country, and we are prepared to suffer for out convictions. I request that my personal recognisance and bail bonds he cancelled. I surrender myself to the court to be dealt with as the court may desire." The Magistrate accordingly cancelled the bail and sent him to Jail.—The "Tribune."

INAYATTULLAH KHAN REACHES TEHRAN

—:o:—

LONDON, July 25.

Teheran.—Inayatullah Khan, brother of ex-King Amanullah Khan has arrived at Teheran with his family.—Reuter.

NUMBER OF ABSENTEE ACCUSED SWELLS TO EIGHT

Dutt And Bhagat Singh's 43rd Day of Hunger-Strike.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES SEARCHED!

—:o:—

Lahore Case Adjourned To Tuesday.

LAHORE, July 26.

The number of the accused was still more thinned to-day by the absence of two more persons, Jatindranath Sanyal and Surendranath Pande, thus swelling the number of absentees to eight. The accused hitherto absent are Sukdev, Jaidev, Jatindranath Das, Jatindranath Sanyal, Surendranath Pande, Kamalanath Tewari, Shiv Varma and Gayaprasad. It is understood Jatindranath Das is still lying in the hospital in a precarious condition. He has refused taking injection and is suspected to have developed pneumonia. His temperature is 103 degrees. All the eight absentees are having fever and forced feeding has been given up as the Medical Officer in charge refused to take the responsibility, it is stated, of the consequences that may arise out of the forced feeding. The accused are to-day on the 13th day of their hunger strike, while Dutt and Bhagat Singh are on the 43rd day of hunger-strike.

The accused raised revolutionary cries outside the Court room and Dutt and Bhagat Singh were greeted with loud shouts of "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism.'

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES SEARCHED.

The Press representatives were searched to-day for the first time and on representation to the Magistrate, he promised to look into the matter.

A few minutes after Pandit Peary Mohan, Assistant Editor, "Tribune," who represented the press representatives before the Magistrate, was sent for, and the Magistrate informed him that his own stenographers were also searched. Panditji told him that the stenographers were Government servants, and they could subject them to any indignity. The Magistrate promised that he would look into the matter.

Before the proceedings commenced Mr. Noad, Government Advocate rose and requested the Court to adjourn the proceedings till Tuesday, as he had received instructions to that effect.

Among those present to-day, besides the lawyers were Kumari Lajjavati, Principal Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullunder and Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthy, M.L.C. of Cawnpore.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Special Magistrate adjourned the case till Tuesday, the 30th July and passed the following order:—

"Eight absent accused are reported unfit to attend the Court by the Special Medical Officer, Lahore Jail. Counsel for the accused Mr. Baljit Singh, says he has not received instructions from the absent accused whether he can represent them in their absence or not. The Government Advocate says the situation remains the same as was yesterday, and the case may be adjourned, firstly, because the order of the High Court is still awaited, and, secondly, because Mr. Vidyarthy is still going on with the negotiations with hunger-strikers. In view of the above facts, the Magistrate adjourned the case till Tuesday (the 30th inst.)—Free Press.

LADY OFFICER FOR COURT

LAHORE, July 26.

A lady officer, the wife of a Police officer, has been appointed to deal with the lady visitors attending the Court during the Conspiracy Trial.—Free Press.

REPRESENTING ACCUSED BY COUNSEL AT GOVT. COST

—:o:—

HIGH COURT DISMISSES GOVT ADVOCATES PETITION

LAHORE, July 26.

Delivering Judgment to-day in the petition field by the Government Advocate for the judicial interpretation of Section 540-A Cr. P.C., so as to empower the trying magistrate to appoint a counsel to represent the absentee accused in the conspiracy case. Their Lordships Chief Justice and Justice Sir Allan Broadway held. "This Section protudes in the case of absentee accused, the court had discretion to dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and proceed with the case, provided that such accused is represented by a pleader but sub-section 2 of this section lays down that if such accused is not represented by a pleader, the Court can not proceed with the case and has either to adjourn it or direct that his case may be heard separately. It is manifest. Their Lordships held that the pleader contemplated by this Section must be one who represents the accused and at a person who is appointed with his consent. Then again though the Sessions Judges were empowered by the rulings of this Court to appoint Counsel at Government expense to represent the accused, there is no rule providing for procedure in an enquiry before a Magistrate, but on principle there can be no objection.

Thus when a counsel is appointed at Government expense it is done with the expressed or implied consent of the accused and no court has any authority to force upon the prisoner the services of a counsel if he is unwilling to accept them. And there is nothing in the English practice or directions issued by this court which can be invoked to support the argument that the Court has power to engage a counsel for the accused against his wishes, for as is natural, the employment of a counsel places him in a confidential position, but no such relation can be established between a client and a counsel who is neither chosen by him for given to him with his express or implied consent, but assigned without his sanction by the Court at the instance of prosecution.

Concluding, Their Lordships said the absence of the accused on medical ground may dealy the disposal of the case when a pleader who has been appearing for him, ceases to represent him. If this course has, as suggested, been adopted in order to protract the proceedings, the conduct of the persons concerned cannot but be regarded as reprehensible. It is the obvious duty of the members of the Bar to help the Court in administering Justice and the legal practitioner would be guilty of a serious dereliction of his duty if he did anything calculated to obstruct the course of justice. But the present application does not. Their Lordships held, disclose the exact circumstances which led the pleader to withdraw from the case as far as Bainkeswar Dutt was concerned.—Free Press.

LATE MR. MADON'S SUCCESSOR

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS SELECT MR. HAJI

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association who were called upon by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce to make final selection of a successor to the late Mr. Madon in the Banking Inquiry Committee have elected Mr. Sarabhai Haji, M.L.A. for that vancancy and informed the Federation accordingly.—Free Press.

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